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Refugees in Skopje pretending they are handcuffed on Tuesday to dramatize the circumstances of the airlift.

Milosevic Calls a Cease-Fire But NATO Stands By Terms

Terrified Refugees in Limbo

Allied Bombing Heaviest Yet

By Carlotta Gall
New York Times Service

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

SKOPJE, Macedonia — Confusion and a desperate anxiety have spread through the Kosovar Albanian refugees here as Macedonian authorities pressed on with their shipment of people abroad and Serbian police forced refugees still stuck in Kosovo to return to the provincial capital, Pristina.

In the misery of mud and stench of Blace, the sprawling mess of makeshift homes made from blankets and plastic sheets at the Kosovo border, refugees are now tormented with a new fear.

Several hundred refugees left for Turkey or Norway on Monday, and hundreds more followed Tuesday, when six busloads of refugees were driven in to Skopje's airport to board a plane to Turkey. (Page 5)

More planes were lined up on the tarmac, and the transport of hundreds more refugees was expected to carry on through the night, the police said.

Some of the refugees, ethnic Turks, talked through the bus windows and said they were going willingly. But others said they had been forced by police to go and that they did not even know where they were headed.

Violence has broken out in the no man's land along the border, and refugees talk of Serbian police using force to haul refugees away.

Occupants of about 300 to 400 cars still waiting to cross into Macedonia from Kosovo were ordered back to Pristina by Serbian police Monday.

Contacted by telephone Tuesday, they said they had been rounded up and chased from the capital a week ago and now were being sent back to a town that at that time was being systematically depopulated.

PARIS — Serbia declared a unilateral cease-fire for its forces in Kosovo on Tuesday, but the NATO allies rejected it and said that the quickening allied air offensive would continue until Serbian troops left the province and until international guarantees had been put in place for the return home by more than a million refugees.

Washington and key European capitals brushed aside the Serbian overture as Western emergency relief started making inroads in coping with the plight of masses of Kosovar refugees.

For the first time, allied planes hit Serbian tanks operating in Kosovo — with officials saying that air power was starting to knock out armor and deprive tanks and other vehicles of fuel as the alliance moved to drive Belgrade's troops out of Kosovo.

In what a NATO official called "our most intensive night of operations yet," four waves of warplanes bombed more than 30 targets on Monday night, cutting a third bridge over the Danube and destroying a major oil-storage depot. These were among other targets hit in a dozen towns and military areas in Kosovo and Serbia.

All the allied aircraft returned safely, officials said.

Serbian tanks were photographed during the night sorties and allied strike planes then went out for ground attacks during daylight. Air Commodore David Wilby said during a briefing at the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Finally, with the weather clearing and the Serbian air defenses weakening, NATO was "very close to achieving our aim of localizing fielded forces" — meaning Serbian armor units, which now would be pounded relentlessly, he said.

A High-Risk Gamble in East Timor

Call for Uprising Is Seen as Bid to Draw In UN Peacekeepers

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — By calling for an armed uprising in East Timor against pro-Indonesian forces, the rebel leader Xanana Gusmao is adopting a high-risk tactic to get a United Nations peacekeeping contingent into the disputed territory as quickly as possible, analysts and associates of Mr. Gusmao said Tuesday.

They say he is acting now because the international community is reluctant to move and preoccupied with the Kosovo

crisis. There is a real danger, they added, that as a result of his call Monday for "a general popular insurrection" in East Timor, violence in the former Portuguese colony will intensify.

In fresh violence Tuesday, Indonesian troops killed at least 40 civilians when they attacked an East Timorese church, spraying it with bullets and burning grenades, Reuters reported from Jakarta, quoting pro-independence groups. Soldiers stormed the church in Liquisa, 30 kilometers west of the territorial capital, Dili, where more than 2,000 men, women and children were

sheltered after attacks by pro-Jakarta loyalists Monday.

A surge in violence may delay or even abort a plan by Indonesia to offer East Timorese a choice between wide-ranging autonomy or independence, Indonesian and foreign officials said.

Portugal and Indonesia were aiming to finalize details of such a plan at another round of talks in New York later this month brokered by the United Nations.

But a senior aide to President B.J. Habibie of Indonesia said Tuesday that Mr. Gusmao's call to arms threatened the whole peace process.

"This is clearly very unfortunate," Dewi Fortuna Anwar, Mr. Habibie's senior foreign policy adviser, said in Jakarta. "The government is very serious about finding a peaceful solution. It will only inflame the situation."

The United States, Japan and Australia also expressed concern at Mr. Gusmao's move, which they fear could not only lead to full-scale civil war in East Timor but also make it more difficult for Indonesia to hold credible parliamentary and presidential elections between June and November.

Mr. Gusmao is both commander of the East Timorese guerrillas, who have been fighting since Indonesian forces invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the following year, and president of the National Council of Timorese Resistance, an umbrella group representing East Timorese who want independence.

He issued his written statement from



Indonesian troops arriving in East Timor on Tuesday amid new violence.

Europeans Line Up to Join Libya's Awaited Oil Boom

By Reed V. Landberg
Bloomberg News

TRIPOLI — European oil companies are preparing for an investment boom in Libya after Tripoli turned over two suspects in the 1988 Pan Am bombing, clearing the way for the United Nations to suspend sanctions.

ENI SpA of Italy, already Libya's biggest foreign oil producer, and Enso PLC of Britain are among the companies that are planning to expand investments.

Their activities will put further strains on continued sanctions that Washington

imposed independently on Libya two years before the bombing, in response to terrorist incidents that forced American oil companies to leave the country.

On Tuesday, the two Libyan suspects were charged with murder and conspiracy in connection with the bomb that exploded on the Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people. (Page 8)

Libya has lost \$24 billion in potential oil revenues since the UN sanctions were imposed in 1992 and is desperate for investment — due to the drop in the price of oil more than the embargo.

Oil income, accounting for 95 percent of the nation's hard-currency earnings, fell more than one-third last year as crude prices touched 12-year lows. That forced Libya to devalue its currency by 18 percent in December.

"Oil companies will now feel more comfortable in talking with the Libyan government about potential projects," said Mohammed Abduljabbar, who is an industry consultant with the Petroleum Finance Co. in Washington. "It will allow Libya to rehabilitate its oil production."

Lifting UN sanctions means that international flights to Tripoli could be resumed and Libya could buy supplies to refurbish oil-export equipment.

While the European Union has no ban on oil drilling in Libya, the six-hour drive from Tunisia to Tripoli is an ordeal that has warded off many Western investors.

"I don't think it is an issue of the money or spare parts," Abdel Monem Said Aly, director of Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo, told The Associated Press. "It is

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The Dollar			
	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
New York	1.0835	1.0715	
Euro	1.5925	1.6003	
Pound	1.5925	1.6003	
Yen	120.525	121.85	
DM	1.805	1.8251	
FF	6.0538	6.121	
Dollars per pound and per euro			
	Tuesday close	percent change	
£/\$	9.9534	-0.44%	
€/\$	1.317.89	-0.24%	
Nasdaq	2,563.16	+0.12%	

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An overview of the Serb town of Aleksinac showing the destruction by NATO bombs that missed their targets.

'Technical Defect' Kills 7 in Serb Town

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

ALEKSINAC, Serbia — Stana Stojanovic was watching "Emmerdale," her favorite soap opera, when she heard the airplanes flying low over this little coal-mining town at about 10 P.M. Monday.

"I asked my husband if he could hear anything, but he said 'No,' so I turned off the television," she said Tuesday as she shuddered and bugged herself in the hot morning sun, standing in the chaotic rubble of what remained of Vuka Karadzica Street.

"At that moment there was a huge explosion, and it felt like a hammer on my head. I dragged him off the sofa and pulled him under a table."

When she emerged, she said, the bones across the street were smoking heaps of brick and tile, with body parts visible and pools of blood. Her neighbors, Dragan and Dragica Milodanovic, and their 42-year-old daughter, Snezana, were dead, their daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, Marko and Dijana, badly wounded in the hospital.

"The people responsible for this should be tried," she shouted, beginning to weep. "We will not take revenge, but we will not be slaves."

In what NATO called an accident of war, NATO bombs demolished two residential areas in this quiet, small town of 20,000 people, killing at least seven of them and wounding nearly 50 others, local police said.

The explosions also damaged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's reputation for surgical precision in its undeclared war from the air against President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia and his policies in Kosovo.

In Brussels, with the dry precision of the well-briefed modern military man, Air Commodore David Wilby said: "It is possible that one of our weapons fell short of the target."

NATO was aiming at an army barracks that houses the 203d Mixed Artillery Brigade, he said, but the munitions apparently fell 1,800 feet (550 meters) away.

He regretted any loss of life, he said. "Despite our meticulous and careful pre-attack planning," he said, "the law of

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Pictures of the Refugees Solidify Support for NATO

U.S. Consensus Now Backs a Ground War

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With remarkable speed, a consensus supporting the deployment of U.S. ground forces in Kosovo has formed in Washington, and a Washington Post-ABC News Poll shows a similar shift in public opinion, with 55 percent of the public saying they would support such an expansion.

Even as the Clinton administration continues to rule out ground forces until "a permissive environment" exists in Kosovo, foreign policy experts and key members of Congress are making the case that deployment may be inevitable.

They argue that, with the air war in Yugoslavia not achieving its immediate objective of stopping President Slobodan Milosevic, it may take such a risky commitment to deal with the hu-

manitarian disaster unfolding on the ground.

Foreign policy analysts say some of the old notions of left and right have gone out the window in the post-Cold War era.

Instead, the consensus for what could be a wider war in Europe fuses the humanitarian instincts of many on the left, who are outraged by the scenes of refugees flooding into Macedonia and Albania, with realpolitik advocates who argue that U.S. power and prestige must be protected in a conflict with a leader such as Mr. Milosevic.

"Very early on, there was among the foreign policy establishment a realization that this was real, that this was not just a bit of bombing, but that it basically was a declaration of war," said Ivo Daalder of the Brookings Institution in

'Scenes From Europe's Darkest Hour'

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — Television images of refugees staggering out of Kosovo are having a powerful effect on public opinion across Europe, turning pacifists and anti-NATO activists of decades ago and NATO critics of just a week ago into supporters of sustained bombing.

In Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, a 25-year-old construction company office worker, has watched the coverage and felt a national kinship with the refugees suffering. "Spaniards also have emigrated when we were in need," he said as he waited at a bus stop outside the Prado, "and we should accept them here."

In Italy, the images of Kosovars packed onto exile trains have brought the war home with chilling reminders of moments from "Life Is Beautiful," the

Holocaust story by the Academy Award-winning actor Roberto Benigni.

In Britain, Prime Minister Tony Blair said that for him the pictures were "scenes that belong to Europe's darkest hour."

Newscasts and front pages are filled daily with accounts of brutality and suffering and deeply affecting pictures of people stranded in border fields, streaming across frontiers in forced marches and crowding around relief workers for food.

Roy Hattersley, a former British Labour Party deputy leader and government minister, wrote in Monday's Guardian: "My own doubts about the bombing — expressed in this column last week — have been completely removed by seven days of pictures. A NATO victory is the only real hope of

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Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.600 CFA	Oman	10.00 OR
Egypt	10.00 FF	Reunion	12.50 FF
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Gabon	1.100 CFA	Spain	250 Ptas
Italy	3.000 Lira	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils		



BRIEFLY

Oceania			
Perth	29/73	19/86 s.	27/80 22/86
Sydney	18/84	10/86 ps	19/86 13/86

THE AMERICAS

Key Republicans Doubt Party's Budget Lid Will Stay Put

By Guy Gugliotta
and George Hager
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional Republicans have muscled through a budget proposal that sticks to strict spending limits and allows their party to cast itself as the guardian of fiscal discipline. But the Republican subcommittee chairman charged with carrying out the plan later this year has a message for their colleagues: It won't work.

Senior appropriators say their leaders have put them in a straitjacket. They must provide large increases to fund Republican priorities in defense and education, absorb huge military emergencies such as Kosovo and still hold overall spending at least \$9 billion below last year.

Away From Politics

• Drug charges have been brought against 11 DaimlerChrysler AG workers in Warren, Michigan, after a 16-month undercover investigation. A forklift operator, William Sturkin, was charged with possession with intent to deliver cocaine and heroin at a truck assembly plant where he has worked for more than 20 years. (AP)

• Commercial shellfish growers were stunned by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling affirming the right of Indian tribes in Washington state to harvest shellfish on private beaches. Growers contend that the ruling could "cripple or destroy" them by allowing tribal members to enter their property. (AP)

• An animal rights group, the Animal Liberation Front, has taken responsibility for ransacking research laboratories at the University of Minnesota and taking dozens of rats, pigeons, salamanders and mice. Computers were smashed, lab equipment was tipped over and microscopes and photocopiers were wrecked. The animals were used to research cancer, Parkinson's and other diseases. (AP)

• A 22-year-old man accused of infecting girls and young women with the AIDS virus has been sentenced in Mayville, New York, to 4 to 12 years in prison for knowingly spreading HIV through unprotected sex. Nushaw Williams struck a plea after only two of his infected partners agreed to testify. (AP)

This is a zero-sum game, and appropriators warn that they will have to make drastic, politically dangerous and, some say, unrealistic cuts in beloved projects and programs to make the numbers balance out.

Lawmakers may lose the bridges and highway overpasses that ease the path to re-election, the appropriators say. Maintenance at national parks may suffer. Energy research may have to be abandoned, and funding for the National Institutes of Health reduced. The Coast Guard may have to terminate shipbuilding contracts.

Interviews with most of the 26 chairmen of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees that fund the federal government revealed widespread doubt that the caps can be maintained and exasperation with colleagues who refuse to exceed

them even as they demand funding for pet programs and projects.

"There's an awful lot of people around here who don't want to give something to get something," said Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Republican of Colorado, chairman of the subcommittee that funds the Treasury Department, Postal Service and numerous White House agencies. "You never say 'never,' if you can't follow through."

The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, said: "I don't think we can live under these spending caps."

The spending limits apply to \$536.3 billion of the \$1.7 trillion federal budget, the so-called discretionary funds that pay for the vast bureaucracy and most of what it

does, including programs as diverse as energy research, highway building and maintaining U.S. forces in the Balkans. They were imposed in 1997 as part of a strategy to bring the budget within balance in five years.

Although the booming economy helped balance the budget four years ahead of schedule, the caps have stayed in place and, indeed, are proving to be too tight for lawmakers to live with. The House has already exceeded them, approving a bill last month that included \$195 million to reimburse the military for hurricane relief in Central America.

Appropriators said that by sticking with the caps in Republican budget proposals approved in March, the party was headed down a blind alley. "This plays into the White House's scherzo," said Rep-

resentative Harold Rogers, Republican of Kentucky, head of the House appropriations subcommittee that funds the departments of Commerce, Justice and State.

He noted that a year-end negotiation like the one last year was the only time that President Bill Clinton had such extraordinary power to dictate to the Republican-controlled Congress on spending bills.

A few senior appropriators, however, contend that the caps can and should be maintained.

"We need this type of discipline," said Representative Sonny Callahan, Republican of Alabama, whose subcommittee provides foreign aid. "If Congress tells me to make reductions in foreign assistance, it's easier for me. I'm not a big proponent of foreign assistance."

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Seeks Hate-Crime Law To Cover Anti-Gay Offenses

WASHINGTON — Assailing "the persistence of old, even primitive hatreds," President Bill Clinton asked Congress on Tuesday to expand federal laws against hate crimes to include offenses against homosexuals.

The president also directed the Education and Justice departments to collect and periodically publish data on hate crimes at colleges, including crime statistics as well as surveys on students' racial attitudes.

Mr. Clinton endorsed a public-private partnership designed to educate middle-school students against intolerance. The partnership will involve AT&T, Court TV, Cable in the Classroom, the National Middle Schools Association and the Anti-Defamation League working with the Justice and Education departments to develop curricula to combat intolerance. (AP)

Fight on Health Care Brewing

WASHINGTON — The fight over health-care reform is likely to play a big role on the presidential campaign trail this year and next because Democrats believe it is a clear winner for them. But Republican candidates do not plan to ignore the subject either.

The quality and availability of care offered by health-maintenance organizations and other forms of managed care have become an issue of increasing concern to voters. The election is 18 months away, but candidates are already signaling how important they consider the issue. Both Vice President Al Gore and Bill Bradley, a former Democratic senator from New Jersey, have promised to make reform of health-care programs a central issue in their campaigns. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Greg Jeffrey, spokesman for Missourians Against Crime, as the state held a referendum Tuesday on whether citizens should be permitted to carry concealed weapons: "The honest people of this state need to be able to defend themselves while going from their homes to their businesses." (AP)

Lisa Pashia, 21, on the same issue: "I understand the constitutional right. But it scares me to think I might accidentally cut someone off with my two girls in the car and they fire at me in road rage. It's scary." (AP)

Gay's Murderer Gets Life Term

New York Times Service

LARAMIE, Wyoming — A 21-year-old roofer has pleaded guilty to kidnapping and murdering a gay college student and has been sentenced to serve two consecutive life sentences.

Escaping a possible death sentence, Russell Henderson was sentenced Monday by District Judge Jeffrey Donnell for his part in the beating and murder of the 22-year-old student, Matthew Shepard, in Laramie six months ago. The police said Mr. Henderson and another man pretended to be homosexuals to lure Mr. Shepard to his death.

"You are deserving the fullest punishment this court can mete out," the judge said, after accepting a plea bargain agreement two days before opening arguments were to be-

gin in the case. In a sole reference to Mr. Shepard's sexual orientation, the judge said the murder was "part because of his lifestyle, part for a \$20 robbery."

Mr. Shepard was found, barely alive, strung up on a fence with his head bashed in and his face mutilated. He died five days later.

During the hearing, Mr. Henderson turned to Judy and Dennis Shepard and apologized for murdering their son. Mr. Henderson then turned on his former friend, Aaron J. McKinney, saying that Mr. McKinney was the mastermind of the Oct. 6 kidnapping of Mr. Shepard from a bar in Laramie.

Lawyers observing the case speculated that prosecutors had dropped their bid for a death sentence in return for Mr. Henderson's testimony at Mr. McKinney's trial this August.



Judy Shepard holding back tears after her son's killer was sentenced to two consecutive life terms.

Anti-Missile Program Sails Over Projected Cost

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A navy program to develop a shipboard anti-missile system faces a cost overrun of close to 50 percent, navy officials have disclosed.

The navy's theater ballistic missile defense program, which had been projected to cost \$913 million through 2005, will require an additional \$420 million over that time to remain on track, said Captain Paul Schultz, director of the navy's Office of Theater Air Warfare.

"That's a pretty significant cost

increase," Captain Schultz said.

"A 50 percent cost overrun is quite high, even by Pentagon standards," said Andrew Krepinevich, director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments in Washington. "That's something that's going to get a lot of attention and not a lot of sympathy."

The navy missile defense program is aimed at arming its fleet of Aegis cruisers and destroyers with high-altitude interceptors to protect regions where troops are deployed. These interceptors would be equipped with warheads designed to destroy ballistic missiles outside the

earth's atmosphere. The interceptors also could be used to defend ships and troops from enemy aircraft.

Some defense experts have pushed the idea of taking the shipboard theater defense system a step further and creating a national missile defense system, using an expanded Aegis fleet to defend the United States from attack by intercontinental ballistic missiles. Last month, a report from the conservative Heritage Foundation promoted the sea-based approach as being faster and cheaper than a land-based system planned by the Clinton administration.

The new cost estimates for the more modest navy program aimed at defending troops in the field may dampen some of the enthusiasm for a sea-based national missile-defense system.

"People were looking at the navy as a prospective savior for missile defense," Mr. Krepinevich said. "This shows we're not likely to get missile defense on the cheap. We're looking at a national defense program that's going to be very expensive."

Unless additional funding is approved, the navy theater missile defense program could be delayed or killed, navy officials said.

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The Refugee Drama / A Welcome Across One Border

At Countless Albanian Homes, a Modern Miracle of the Loaves

By Peter Finn
Washington Post Service

VLORA, Albania — Arhmi Isufi heard on the local news that the first refugees from Kosovo had arrived in this southern Albanian port city on the Adriatic.

At dawn a week ago Thursday, Mr. Isufi was outside a Vlorë soccer stadium, which had been converted to a temporary shelter for refugees. Stepping off a bus, after a grueling, mostly sleepless 120-hour journey from the Kosovo city of Pec, was the Haxhiu family — 15 in all.

Mr. Isufi did not know them. He did not need to. By 7 A.M., he was serving breakfast to the Haxhius, and the businessman was busily turning every room in his single-story house into a bedroom. They will stay, Mr. Isufi said, until Kosovo is free.

Without pausing to consider the cost or the

commitment, Albania — from dusty shanties to city apartments — has opened its doors to refugees. And the Kosovars are welcome. Albanians say, until the war is over and the villages and towns of the Serbian province are safe.

Nearly a quarter of a million refugees have entered Albania in the last 14 days. And Europe's poorest country, a potentially beautiful place blighted by poverty, lawlessness and the legacy of an austere communist past, has opened its heart with remarkable speed.

The statistics are telling. According to the Albanian Ministry of Information, more than 130,000 Kosovo refugees have found shelter in the homes of ordinary Albanians. The government estimates that there are now 122,000 people in the northern Albanian border town of Kukes, 32,000 sleeping in tents or fields.

But an astonishing 90,000 have been wel-

comed into local apartments, nearly five sheltered refugees for every resident of Kukes, a town that normally has a population of 20,000. Elsewhere in the country, 40,000 refugees are in Albanian homes, with 70,000 in tent cities or sports stadiums.

And every day more Albanians show up at shelters to offer a place in their modest homes. "It is part of our tradition," said Ardan Musliu, spokesman for the Albanian Socialist Party and a member of Parliament, referring to the warm welcome. "And also, we have blood relations with the Kosovars."

Albanians share language, religion and culture with the Kosovars. Beyond that, there is an innate generosity here, a willingness to cut a loaf of bread into 20 slices if there are 20 who are hungry.

Some expelled families have benefited from family ties. Myrteza Rodoni fled to Albania in

1962 after spending seven years in Yugoslav jails for advocating Kosovo independence. In the days after NATO began bombing he feared for the fate of his cousins from Pec. When they called him a week ago from the Albanian city of Maminas, 32 kilometers (20 miles) away, he hired a truck to bring them to Tirana. Now 18 cousins, ages 2 to 77, have squeezed into his three-bedroom apartment, sharing it with Mr. Rodoni's family of six.

"I will keep them until they go their own bouses again," said Mr. Rodoni, 69, a retired elementary school teacher. "It's a strain but we will share our last piece of bread. We and the Kosovars are the same people, the same blood. If they are in Albania, they must be with us."

Melihat Sadiku, 39, Mr. Rodoni's sister-in-law from Pec, added: "We're lucky. We understand that our Albanian family cannot keep us forever. And we will return to Kosovo."

Not everyone can fit a refugee family in typically small Albanian houses and apartments, but kindness has a thousand faces here, from the doctors treating the sick in stadium dressing rooms to senior citizens making sandwiches for the displaced.

Marinela Lika, a 20-year-old student in Tirana, went to a refugee camp at a swimming pool park in the city Tuesday with five other students to find young Kosovar women to take out for a stroll and some coffee.

"They are so confined in this place," said Ms. Lika. "This is a small way of showing our solidarity with their suffering."

And the refugees are deeply appreciative. "I can't find the words to describe how thankful I am," said Valdet Nila, 35, whose family of seven is living in two donated rooms at a hotel. "One day we will do something good for this kindness."

Refugee Influx Forcing NATO To Readjust Its Strategy

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — NATO's move to broaden the aims of its military mission in Yugoslavia by pledging to help return hundreds of thousands of displaced people does not address the key question of whether combat ground forces would be used to spearhead such a return of refugees to Kosovo.

For the moment, NATO has pledged to use its forces and other international peacekeepers only to escort the refugees back safely, perhaps after the government of President Slobodan Milosevic has yielded under the pressure of air attacks.

Senior NATO diplomats say events have overtaken the original purpose of the allies' bombing campaign, which was to coerce the Milosevic government into signing an interim peace accord that would grant Kosovo wide autonomy and permit a NATO-led peacekeeping contingent to enforce the pact.

With Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro straining to handle the refugee influx, NATO military and political leaders say a key priority now will be to get the ethnic Albanians back to Kosovo as quickly as possible — whether or not Mr. Milosevic sues for peace.

In addition, under the new NATO mission proclaimed Saturday, there need not be a signed agreement with Belgrade before a peacekeeping force of NATO and other troops enters Kosovo.

Instead, NATO is calling only for a vaguely defined "political solution" in which the people of Kosovo would gain autonomy.

When NATO launched its first attack against a sovereign country March 24, the justification for the air strikes was the need to prevent a humanitarian disaster in the region. Other goals were getting Mr. Milosevic to halt the Serbian offensive in Kosovo and to sign an interim peace agreement, negotiated in Rambouillet, France, that would restore autonomy to Kosovo, where ethnic Albanians had outnumbered Serbs by 9 to 1.

On all three counts, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization bombing campaign so far has failed.

With the conflict now in danger of spreading in Southeastern Europe, the alliance has changed its strategic objectives and now seems to be scrambling to adjust its military tactics accordingly.

NATO's civilian spokesman, Jamie Shea, has said that the alliance's aims are to resurrect a multiethnic community in Kosovo; to persuade Mr. Milosevic to withdraw government forces from the province and cease all repression; to secure guarantees that "all of the displaced persons, deportees, refugees" could return home safely soon, and to achieve a political solution based on the Rambouillet accords establishing "a far-reaching degree of autonomy" for Kosovo.

Mr. Shea emphasized that any settlement would have to include an international troop presence, at least temporarily.

TROOPS: Ground War Backed

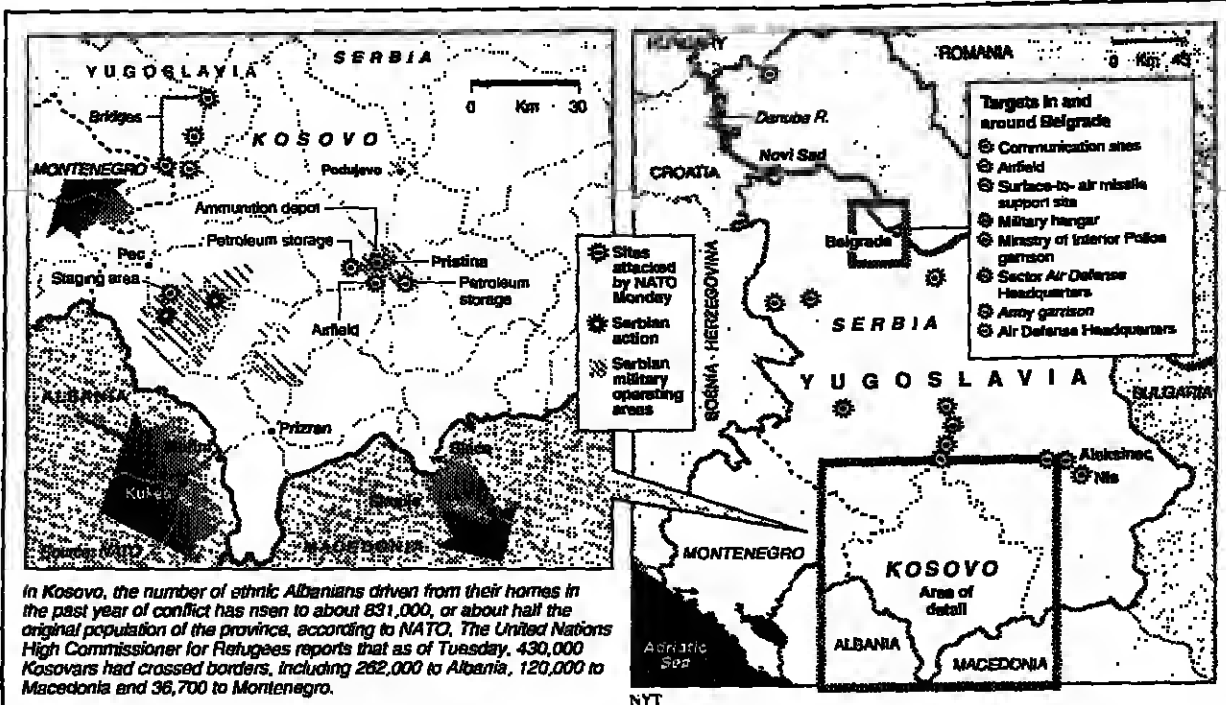
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Washington and a former adviser on the Balkans to President Bill Clinton. "People realized what we were engaged in was war and that the stakes were far grander and far larger than the administration painted them."

Dissenters have been few, despite a post-Vietnam reluctance to commit ground forces in combat and a perception that the American public will not tolerate casualties on the battlefield. Some Republicans strongly oppose the use of ground forces, but with Congress in recess until next week, it is not clear how divided the legislative branch is about what the administration should do next.

The drumbeat in favor of ground forces, coupled with the grim images of Kosovar refugees, has had an immediate effect on public opinion.

Last week, CBS News found that 41 percent of those it surveyed supported ground forces to help end the conflict, with 52 percent opposed. The Washington Post-ABC News poll, conducted Monday, showed 55 percent in favor and 41 percent against. The margin of error in the poll was plus or minus 5 percentage points.



Spy Photos Help Document the Tragedy

By Vernon Loeb
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When NATO briefers in Brussels handed out a spy photograph Monday showing Kosovo villagers who had been herded into an open field by Yugoslav troops, the people appeared as nothing more than tiny specks.

The minute forms in the photograph clearly showed the limits of spy satellites and reconnaissance aircraft. But in the same stroke they demonstrated the power of this tool in documenting the human tragedy unfolding in the embattled Serbian province.

For subsequent images, which NATO did not make public but which were described later by a NATO official, showed the village on fire with an empty field where its people once stood. The photographs, for all their resolve and lack of detail, thus provided what analysts called "damning confirmation" that the village of Glodane, in southwest Kosovo near the Albanian border, had been emptied and torched in another

instance of the "ethnic cleansing" that has driven some 400,000 Albanian-Serbian Serbs out of their country.

One senior U.S. official said spy satellites, after focusing almost exclusively on Yugoslav air defenses and other military targets, are now helping to document village atrocities and the movement of refugees in Kosovo. Another official said a U.S. interagency task force is being briefed at the start of each day by intelligence officials using satellite imagery to estimate the mounting refugee crisis inside Kosovo and along its borders.

The full range of intelligence capabilities are being brought to bear on this issue — and these are extremely important in circumstances where we don't have access to an area," the official said. "The amount of displacement inside Kosovo is estimated in the hundreds of thousands, and I don't think we would have as high a level of confidence in our estimates if we were just relying on reports we're getting at the border."

While hampered last week by extremely bad weather, U.S. spy imagery has not thus far revealed signs of mass

executions inside Kosovo, as it was able to do in the Bosnian town of Srebrenica in the summer of 1995, according to one source. Spy photos have been unable as well to find evidence to back up reports of "concentration camps" filled with tens of thousands of refugees, or to explain why military-age men from Kosovo have not been arriving at border points in as large a number as women and children, the source said.

If concentration camps have been set up inside Kosovo, intelligence experts said, KH-11 spy satellites, U-2 spy planes and Predator drones would have no trouble capturing such images. Indeed, KH-11 satellites are reported to be capable of distinguishing objects as small as six inches wide, meaning they are easily capable of photographing large and relatively small clusters of people.

Patrick Eddington, a former CIA photo interpreter, said he had no doubt that U.S. intelligence was busy "trying to get a sense of how many villages have been torched throughout Kosovo — they'll certainly be able to do it in the next couple of days, given the weather."

RAID: In a Mistake by NATO, Bombs Kill 7 in a Serbian Town

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statistics will at some stage go against us, and we will be exposed to a technical defeat."

Smilja Janic was another of those people so exposed.

"I have no idea why NATO is bombing us," she said, weeping and shouting in Dusana Trivunac Street, where a second NATO bomb ripped through more houses about 900 feet from the first one.

"I'm not any kind of politician," she said, standing in shards of glass and burnt-orange roof tiles. "I'm just an old woman and I don't understand."

She gestured across the street to another expanse of blasted urban trash, where houses 56 and 58 Dusana Trivunac Street used to stand.

"Voja and Radolka, they're probably still in that house," she said, describing her neighbors, who were teachers. "And Sofia and Jova, he was a policeman."

"I could never expect this to happen in this town," Mrs. Janic said. "I was a

kid in World War II, and the Nazis just drove through town in their tanks. They didn't bomb us."

Across the street, in the depths of the crater, a woman was wailing like a terrified animal. "You criminals!" she yelled, her voice cracking. "What have you done to us?"

A policeman shoed a journalist away. "Her parents lived there," he said.

In the crater, a seven of diamonds card lay half-buried next to what appeared to be a child's collection of different brands of empty cigarette packs. There were Marlboro and Lucky Strike, Kent and Bantos, a Spanish brand.

An orange and yellow cmnforter draped crazily from an empty, shattered window frame; a red plastic telephone, cracked in half, ended up on top of a demolished Mazda.

"I don't have any feelings any more," said Aleks Zivkovic, a 27-year-old who lives in the town. "I'm just empty."

She tried to help a Greek journalist with translation, then turned back. "This

war was real for me from the beginning," she said. "But I couldn't ever believe my town would be destroyed — it's small, it's almost too small to be on the map."

On Vuka Karadzica Street, Mrs. Stojanovic, a 62-year-old pensioner, had drawn a small crowd. "Clinton Nazi!" yelled one passerby.

"Clinton will never kill the heart of Serbia," Mrs. Stojanovic said.

Then she had some words for Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who spent part of her childhood in Belgrade with her diplomat father and who speaks some Serbian.

"Albright has no soul and no heart," she said. "She grew up with the Serbs and this is how she pays us back."

A blasted Mercedes was covered uniformly with a fine layer of orange-brown dirt, like a perfect paint job. Policemen and emergency workers swept up glass and probed the rubble, searching for life as journalists prowled for paths. No official tried to interfere with any interview. There was no need. What happened here Monday night was obvious.



A French soldier serving with NATO shaking hands on Tuesday with a young boy in a refugee camp near the town of Kukes in northern Albania.

The poll, based on interviews with 509 randomly selected Americans, found that support for the NATO airstrikes had risen from 55 percent last week to 68 percent. About two out of three — 68 percent — said that the air strikes would not be sufficient to achieve NATO's goals, and that ground troops would be necessary to finish the job.

Analysts warned that the public still had reservations about using force.

"There's very little appetite for casualties," said Andrew Kohut, director of the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. "Support there now would evaporate if the specter of a quagmire were to be evoked by Kosovo."

Several analysts said the president still would face skepticism from Americans if he decided ground troops were needed, if only because the bombing campaign has been judged a failure.

U.S. War Spending: \$500 Million So Far

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cost to the United States of the two-week-old NATO air campaign against Yugoslavia already has exceeded \$500 million and is likely to skyrocket if the mission continues to escalate.

An estimate by the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, an independent research group in Washington, suggests that if the air strikes proceed for even a few weeks longer, the price tag quickly could grow to between \$2 billion and \$4 billion.

The center's calculation, widely accepted as the best available, mainly reflects the cost of cruise missiles fired from U.S. ships and planes. The Pentagon has not issued its own cost projections.

Moreover, the preliminary estimate does not include either the massive humanitarian aid program that the United States and its allies are beginning or the expense of providing peacekeeping troops and a military escort for returning refugees.

NATO: It Rejects Milosevic's Truce Offer

Continued from Page 1

In the first major instance of unintended civilian casualties from allied air raids, at least seven Serbs were killed and 50 were wounded when bombs hit a housing complex southeast of Belgrade on Monday night. NATO officials acknowledged that the attack had missed its military target.

With the air offensive apparently hitting its stride, and reinforcements including Apache ground-attack helicopters on their way to Albania, the Serbian cease-fire announcement was quickly dismissed in allied capitals.

"Our reaction is the same as yesterday," said the White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart, referring to a rejection of any deal with President Slobodan Milosevic short of compliance with allied demands on Kosovo.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Tony Blair said simply: "We won't fall for it."

France also promptly rejected any pause in NATO's campaign that would leave Serbian armed forces in a position for renewed attacks.

In Italy, where there has been strong domestic pressure for a political solution, Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema told a quickly convened news conference that the Serbian move did not go far enough.

"I share the view of our allies that Belgrade's initiative of a temporary truce appears to be insufficient for a peaceful solution to the conflict to be found," Mr. D'Alema said.

Going further, President Jacques Chirac of France, in his second televised broadcast during the hostilities, said that the alliance would push ahead with its plans for the systematic destruction of the Serbian military machine in Kosovo.

Describing the hardships inflicted on refugees as "beyond imagination," Mr. Chirac said that Serbia's people would turn against their regime if they knew the facts about their leaders' actions in Kosovo.

Serbian television broadcast the cease-fire offer, saying that it would go into effect Tuesday night as part of the observance of the Serbian Orthodox Easter.

Privately, NATO officials said that Belgrade might have flinched if the Serbian overture meant that President Milosevic was starting to feel the impact of the allies' air strikes.

NATO governments also have indicated their intention of obtaining a clear military victory in Kosovo, an important factor in preserving the alliance's military credibility.

Credibility was a key political objective in the Western decision to confront Mr. Milosevic and ultimately to attack his armed forces.

The allied air campaign has fallen short of expectations in its first two weeks, largely because of weather, NATO officials conceded Tuesday, indicating that allied warplanes had now started to fly at full strength because of improved visibility and the crumbling of Serbian air defenses.

In the most direct official confirmation yet of how badly the rain and low cloud hampered the allied campaign until now, Commodore Wilby admitted that NATO had "not achieved the level of damage we would have liked" in the first two weeks of the offensive.

If the Serbian cease-fire signaled Serbian anxiety, allied determination has hardened, officials said, under the impact of the rising tide of Kosovar refugees and their accounts of Serbian brutality.

U.S. officials had predicted that Mr. Milosevic might want to try halting the war, now that he seems close to accomplishing his goal of changing the ethnic balance in large areas of Kosovo — perhaps with an eye to ultimate partition of the old Serbian province.

Officials said Tuesday that most of the province's ethnic Albanian population had been uprooted and that most of the province's towns have been demolished.

The number of displaced people is believed to exceed 1 million — nearly 60 percent of the roughly 1.8 million ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.

NATO officials said that most had been forced out of their homes not by the hostilities or by fear of fighting but by organized intimidation by Serbs, who were said to be forcing people to sign over their property titles as the price of escape.

The Serbian cease-fire call was accompanied by claims of a deal on Kosovo between Mr. Milosevic and Ibrahim Rugova, the moderate Albanian representative from Kosovo — a man who conceivably would serve as the figurehead leader of a Belgrade-controlled government in Kosovo.

When Mr. Rugova reportedly held talks last week with Mr. Milosevic, Western officials said that the Albanian seemed to be acting under Serbian duress.

He has not been seen since by any

outside officials except for a Russian diplomat.

Thousands of Kosovars continued pouring into the hills of the devastated province, overflowing the frontiers of surrounding countries and washing up elsewhere in the region as far away as Bosnia.

Some NATO units converted to relief work and international aid agencies sought to help local authorities provide food and shelter for the Kosovars.

But the Serbian truce offer coincided with a sense of rising political stakes, as the conflict entered its third week amid spreading devastation.

There have been calls in most Western capitals for a renewed effort to involve Russia again in the quest for a solution, and Moscow, after failing to get concessions from Mr. Milosevic last week, welcomed the Serbian cease-fire as a first step toward a possible diplomatic settlement.

But NATO's terms for a settlement have stiffened as a result of the refugee exodus and reports of Serbian brutality.

EUROPE: Past Horrors Evoked

Continued from Page 1

permanent relief and decent resettlement for the refugees.

"A NATO defeat would convince political psychopaths all over the world that they, like Slobodan Milosevic, could tyrannize a whole people and get away with it. Whether or not we should have started the war, we clearly have to finish it. That must be obvious to everyone who owns a television set."

Earlier horror about seeing aerial combat return to Europe for the first time in 50 years, anxiety about attacking a sovereign nation without the sanction of the United Nations, and dismay at appearances of bad planning and miscalculation in staging the attacks are being overwhelmed by concern over the refugees and revulsion at the way they have been coerced from their homeland.

Daily now across Europe there are announcements of government and private appeals to speed aid to the refugees.

Even countries like Britain and France with cultural reluctance to admit foreigners have had to respond to public pressure to provide temporary shelter for the refugees. But Mr. Blair and Alain Richard, the French defense minister, twinned these moves with aggressive statements about the need for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to persevere in the bombing.

Mr. Richard announced "even more intense attacks" by France's Mirage 2000-D fighter-bombers against the Milosevic regime, and Mr. Blair said: "People have to be prepared to go on, have to be prepared for the longer haul in order to make sure that our objectives are secured and successful."

In his military briefing Monday, a NATO spokesman, Jamie Shea, stressed the alliance's commitment to caring for the exiles, saying that it was "fully mobilized" behind the refugee assistance effort, building campsites and running what he called a "humanitarian air bridge" ferrying aid into Albania and Macedonia.

Though there has been acknowledgment of the historic menace of Balkan instability to the other countries of Europe, the coming together of political will on the Continent has not been based on a perceived threat to national political and economic interests, the traditional threshold issue.

What is driving the growing support for NATO is the sense of responsibility for forestalling human rights abuses and punishing those who commit them. A Guardian editorial said approvingly that European policy was increasingly in the hands of "humanitarian hawks."

In Italy, where Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema has given only wavering support to the bombing and called for a return to negotiations, public opinion has been swayed toward NATO through the dramatic reports of Antonio Russo, a broadcaster for a leftist radio station.

He stayed in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, after other Western journalists left and managed to spirit out dispatches from a hiding place that students had arranged for him.

He escaped on Friday and sent a detailed and impassioned report to the daily La Repubblica recounting his odyssey hidden among Kosovars in a sealed train.

The detail that drew particular attention because it so closely recalled "Life Is Beautiful" was the harrowing moment when heavily armed Serbs forced women, children and the elderly, with Mr. Russo among them, onto the freight cars. As they herded them aboard, the Serbs said, "Come on, you've won a free train ride — in exchange for your homes."

EUROPE

Arrest Warrant Issued For Russian Executive

Berezovsky Wanted for Money Laundering

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia's chief prosecutor issued an arrest warrant Tuesday for Boris Berezovsky, the tycoon and political machinator who has taken a sensational tumble from the graces of Russian high finance and of President Boris Yeltsin.

Officials in the prosecutor's office said Mr. Berezovsky and a former senior official of the Russian airline Aeroflot, Nikolai Glushkov, had been charged with money laundering and "illegal entrepreneurship" as part of a scheme that diverted Aeroflot's foreign currency proceeds to a Geneva-based company that they were said to control.

Mr. Berezovsky has long been said to be a dominant figure in Aeroflot, although he denies owning a single share of stock in either the airline or the Swiss company. The charges Tuesday, the first from a fusillade of recent government investigations of Mr. Berezovsky's business empire, would seem to signal that his days as a political and financial power are, at best, numbered.

But then, virtually nothing in Russia's house-of-mirrors government can be taken at face value these days. And with the prosecutor's office itself at the epicenter of a seamy sex-and-black-mail scandal, some suggested Mr. Berezovsky's downfall could be a

staged event designed to keep that scandal from seeping further into Mr. Yeltsin's own inner circle.

That appears unlikely, though skeptics noted that prosecutors had chosen to issue the warrant while Mr. Berezovsky was in France, beyond the immediate reach of the flaccid arm of Russian law. Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman said Tuesday night that the president had not known that an arrest warrant would be issued for Mr. Berezovsky.

For his part, Mr. Berezovsky greeted the warrant with contempt. He called his tormentors "shameless and dimwitted" and dismissed rumors that he would seek asylum rather than return to Russia to face criminal charges.

Sorting out the events swirling around Mr. Berezovsky and the government investigating him might befuddle even an ace sleuth like Hercule Poirot.

Mr. Berezovsky, an erstwhile car dealer who somehow parlayed currency trading into a huge fortune in the wild early days of post-Soviet Russia, was a principal backer of Mr. Yeltsin's 1996 re-election campaign and, at one time, a close adviser as well. A year ago, Mr. Yeltsin named him secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the frayed alliance of most of the nations that made up the old Soviet Union.

But as Mr. Yeltsin's health and power ebbed in recent years, he became



Boris Berezovsky, a Russian businessman, is facing arrest back home.

a target both of corruption inquiries and of Mr. Yeltsin's critics — especially Communists — who made him a poster child for the seamy excesses of Russian-style capitalism.

Among the investigators was Russia's prosecutor-general, Yuri Skuratov, who has strong Communist backing. After Mr. Yeltsin sought unsuccessfully to fire Mr. Skuratov early this year — and the state-controlled television broadcast videotape of the prosecutor cavorting in bed with two prostitutes — Communists and some other critics accused Mr. Yeltsin's office of trying to quash inquiries into Mr. Berezovsky's dealings.

They have suggested that Mr. Berezovsky holds secrets that could ruin the Yeltsin presidency. And when audio tapes surfaced this winter of private conversations between Mr.

Berezovsky and Mr. Yeltsin's daughter, Tatyana Dyachenko, some took it as a veiled warning from Mr. Berezovsky that efforts to topple him could bring down Mr. Yeltsin's family, too.

But Mr. Yeltsin has since dismissed Mr. Berezovsky from his post as commonwealth secretary, and outwardly the estrangement between the president and the tycoon appears real. And while Mr. Yeltsin recently ordered Mr. Skuratov removed from his post a second time, corruption inquiries under Mr. Skuratov's deputy seem to have continued apace.

The Communist Party leader, Genadi Zyuganov, suggested Tuesday that Mr. Berezovsky would never be arrested and that the warrant issued against him had been timed so that it could not be enforced.

For Centuries-Old City, Ruin Came in Just Days

By Karl Vick
Washington Post Service

ROZAJE, Yugoslavia — It began with a throbbing rumble, as the tanks lurched out the front gate of their compound and onto the darkened street. Moving into position, they pointed their barrels into the heart of Pec, Kosovo's second-largest city, and opened fire.

It takes centuries to build a city like Pec. But Serb-led military forces would prove it can take just days to destroy it.

Not since World War II has Europe seen entire cities purged of the people within them. But beginning within hours of the first NATO air strikes on Yugoslavia on March 24, Yugoslav troops, Serbian police units and paramilitary groups forced 80,000 ethnic Albanians — Pec's entire non-Serb population — to flee, all the while looting, shelling and burning their shops and homes.

The assault on Pec foreshadowed the emptying days later of Pristina, the capital of Kosovo and its largest city. And it provided the first signal to the region of the scale of the refugee crisis that would soon engulf it.

It also adds to mounting evidence, gathered from the testimony of refugees and the analysis of Western officials, that the mass expulsion of Kosovo's majority ethnic Albanian population was a premeditated act, systematically carried out and timed to begin as the first NATO bombs fell.

By March 28, four days after the expulsions began, refugees from Pec began arriving here at the border of Montenegro, Serbia's much smaller sister republic in the Yugoslav federation. Their individual accounts of survival and flight from Pec blend into a common story of the destruction of their city.

It begins with the tanks. "Ba-boom, the whole night. This was the music," said Jauna Higiena, who covered in the basement of her family home day and night in the Kapishnica, an ethnic Albanian neighborhood. To venture into the street during a lull was to risk being shot.

The shelling continued for several days, terrorizing the population. People kept the curtains drawn and their children quiet and awaited the armed men.

The roundup itself followed, and it was by turns methodical and anarchic. Troops wearing green went door to door ordering the occupants into the street. Police wearing blue directed the throng into the city center. The paramilitary groups who moved between them but answered to no one wore gray camouflage, ski masks and fingerless gloves. They kicked in doors and demanded money and gold, and sometimes they took custody of men of fighting age, who were led away and have not been seen since.

"We were not allowed to look around, or to look back," said Isa Rame, 49, of the stunned human column he joined with only the clothes on his back. "My daughter is 18 years old. She looked back and said, 'It seems our houses are on fire.'"

Pec — in Serbian it is pronounced "Pesch" — straddles the Bistrica River in western Kosovo. Its old city is a maze of cobblestone streets lined with the shops of goldsmiths who fashioned the jewelry that Kosovo Albanians collect partly for beauty, mostly as life savings. The Albanians, who call the city where they have lived for centuries "Peje,"

were an overwhelming majority there, as they were throughout Kosovo, a Serbian province. Although most residents of Pec are Muslims, they speak admirably of the Orthodox Christian monastery on the edge of town, with its gorgeous view of the plain and the mountains rising at the border with Montenegro, barely 50 kilometers (30 miles) away.

Until two weeks ago, Pec had largely been immune from the ethnic conflict that had torn at Kosovo for the past 13 months. The countryside was a stronghold of the Kosovo Liberation Army, the secessionist ethnic Albanian rebel movement whose roots in the city were not deep. "In the town it was quiet," Lumturije Arifaj said. "In the villages it was something else, but in the town it was O.K."

All through the night of Wednesday, March 24, the tanks fired from just 300 yards away, sending shells over Jauna Higiena's house into town. The rounds left phosphorescent trails in the sky. On the other side of the house, police in a nearby station fired on a mosque, shattering its windows. When morning came, Ms. Higiena tried to go to work. A soldier on the street told her to go back inside.

That night, shots peppered the house. Ms. Higiena, her mother, two brothers and sister crawled out the back door and made their way on their hands and knees to a garden shed. In the morning, she was allowed to go to work, on streets empty except for her. Her boss sent her home. The shelling resumed at 3:30 P.M.

"You couldn't see anything but fire and smoke," Ms. Higiena said. "All the houses were burning."

Across town, in a subdivision he built, Beke Zekaj was gathering his family. A successful businessman with a cable television company in Pristina, he was also a member of the Democratic League of Kosovo, an ethnic Albanian political organization that supports independence for Kosovo through peaceful means. When the shelling began, he said, he called "my members." All agreed they were not armed for a fight.

The homes of ethnic Albanian political activists would be the first torched, along with the shops of the old city, the center of ethnic Albanian commercial life.

By the weekend, the expulsion was proceeding in full force. The soldiers came to Ms. Higiena's street on Sunday morning. She had seen people rushing by the previous day. "We don't know where we are going," someone told her. "We are just going. We just wanted to save our heads." When the soldiers arrived at 10:30 A.M., Ms. Higiena's family tumbled into the throng. It was moving toward the center of town.

"We had to choose the bus to Montenegro or to Albania," Ms. Higiena said. But she kept looking around, trying to find her brother. The people in the street had warned that men were being separated from women and children, a process she understood as a prelude to mass execution.

"I am very much attached to my brother," she said, and yet somehow they had become separated. She was on the bus to Montenegro, thinking she would rather die with him than live without him, when she heard his voice. "I couldn't believe it," Ms. Higiena said.

The journey to Rozaje, normally a half-hour by car, took eight hours. The road through the mountain pass was a glut of humanity.

Mercy Flights Sharpen Debate Over Kosovars' Future

By Paul Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Mercy flights carried the first wave of shaken refugees out of Macedonia on Tuesday, but tens of thousands of other ethnic Albanians remained massed on both sides of the Kosovo border, captives of cold weather, primitive sanitation and what critics said was obstructionism by the government of Macedonia.

Several thousand refugees, many wearing mud-covered shoes, stumbled onto planes at the Skopje airport late Monday and Tuesday, bound for Turkey, Norway and other European countries. Radmila Kiprijanova, the deputy prime minister of Macedonia, said an airlift from the Macedonian capital to Turkey was carrying 3,500 refugees on 10 flights. A convoy of NATO buses was said to be shuttling the refugees down from the border. Most carried few belongings — a piece of luggage or possessions thrown in plastic sacks.

But reports from Skopje indicated that a tense atmosphere prevailed, with some reluctant refugees being put on planes for Turkey without being told where they were going, for fear of triggering protests. In London, the British aid minister, Clare Short, just back from Macedonia, bluntly declared that the Macedonian government's policy of accepting only the number of refugees that other countries take off its hands was "unacceptable."

She warned of "mass death at the border," where refugees are crowded in "horrific" sanitary conditions.

The United States, meanwhile, said that as many as 20,000 Kosovo refugees would be housed at the U.S.

military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

A military base in the U.S. territory of Guam had also been under consideration for the emergency shelter.

About 135,000 refugees are in Macedonia, a former constituent republic of Yugoslavia. About 65,000 are blocked in a no man's land at Blace on Macedonia's border with Kosovo, the British Defense Ministry indicated.

Elsewhere in Europe, including neighboring Albania, a sometimes emotional debate continued over whether to give temporary sanctuary to the refugees elsewhere in Europe or aid them in the Balkans alone.

Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping of Germany said a first group of 700 refugees, mostly orphans, the old and sick, were expected to be flown in Wednesday. The Defense Ministry denied reports that Germany would accommodate 40,000 Kosovo Albanians, saying a total of about 10,000 would be accepted.

Spain will take in between 7,000 and 10,000, El Pais newspaper reported. Slovakia is ready to accept 1,000 Kosovars, and Prime Minister Ivan Kostov of Bulgaria said his country could take 5,000.

In France, Prime Minister Lionel Jospin's government would not specify how many refugees it would accept but announced a tripling of aid to Albania and Macedonia to a total of 225 million francs (\$36.7 million).

"Our country is naturally available to temporarily welcome on its soil a certain number," Mr. Jospin said, but this must be "on the basis of voluntary participation, without people and families being separated."

Belgium could play host to several thousand refugees, Defense Minister Jean-Pol Poncelet said. Sweden announced that it would take 5,000 refugees

instead of the 1,500 originally planned.

Fearing that the refugees may never return to Kosovo — fulfilling the apparent aim of the Yugoslav leadership in driving them out — the Albanian government protested plans to settle many of the refugees elsewhere and agreed to accept more in Albania, one of Europe's poorest nations.

"Albania doesn't want to be part of the ethnic cleansing mechanism which is forcing ethnic Albanians out of Kosovo," Information Minister Musa Ulqini said.

NATO has stressed that while the goal is for the refugees to return to Kosovo, the alliance wants to take pressure off neighboring states by providing temporary homes for as many as 100,000 of them.

The European Union, meanwhile, was holding an emergency meeting of interministers Wednesday in Luxembourg to assess the options. A spokesman said Tuesday that the clear preference of most nations was to contain the refugee flow close to Kosovo.

"There are very strong logistical problems," the spokesman said. "It becomes a nightmare."

The Swiss government proposed a "cash for shelter" scheme to compensate families in the Balkans who take in refugees from Kosovo.

Sadako Ogata, the UN high commissioner for refugees, again blamed the Yugoslav leadership for the crisis, saying that the tide of refugees had been "forced, planned and directed" and aimed at destroying the collective identity of the population of Kosovo.

The UN agency estimated that more than 430,000 people had fled Kosovo since NATO strikes began last month, with 262,000 refugees in Albania, 120,000 in Macedonia and the rest in Montenegro and elsewhere. It said there were 260,000 displaced people within the province of Kosovo itself.

BRIEFLY

Swiss Family Joins Tunnel Fire Inquiry

BONNEVILLE, France — The family of a Geneva resident who died in a fire in the Mont Blanc tunnel has joined the judicial investigation into the blaze, which killed at least 40 people, a French state prosecutor said Tuesday.

As a civil party to the case, which could lead to manslaughter charges, the Swiss family will be able to sue for damages once responsibility for the fire has been determined.

A total of 43 people have been reported missing in the fire, which raged for two days. Forty bodies have been recovered, but only seven have been identified. (AP)

Kiev Lawmakers Bar NATO Rebuff

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament rejected a motion on Tuesday calling on the government to suspend cooperation with NATO.

Only 191 lawmakers in the 450-seat Verkhovna Rada backed a resolution that assailed NATO for its "aggressive character" of its air strikes in the Kosovo conflict.

The motion was introduced by leftist lawmakers to protest air strikes against Yugoslavia. The Rada proposed that Ukraine's nuclear-free status be reconsidered in response to attacks on Serbs. (AP)

Kurd Said to Offer A Deal to Turkey

ANKARA — The imprisoned Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan has reportedly offered to call on his guerrillas to surrender in exchange for a pardon for himself, according to a Turkish newspaper.

Mr. Ocalan's offer was reported Tuesday by the newspaper Sabah, a week after he reportedly disapproved of a recent outbreak of attacks attributed to Kurdish groups seeking to avenge his capture.

Calls to prosecutors seeking their comment were not returned. (AP)

REFUGEES: Anxiety and Fear Spread as Families Are Split Up

Continued from Page 1

Serbian police have announced that they will shoot on sight any person walking alone in the streets of Pristina, said Kushi Hoxha, a drama student who escaped the city Monday.

Only women are allowed to go out shopping for bread, and ethnic Albanian men spend day and night inside their apartments, Mr. Hoxha said.

"I cannot tell you what is going on because I never went out in 12 days," he said.

Erit, a young man who spent days waiting to get out to Macedonia in a convoy of 10 cars with his parents and brother, was ordered back by police Monday. Two cars got through the border when suddenly the rest were ordered back.

Erit, who declined to give his full name, said that he thought the sudden

turnaround could have been a stunt for the benefit of the press, connected with the announcement by President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia that all Kosovar Albanians could return to their homes.

Those who have managed to push deep into the Blace refugee camp, away from the Serbian side, are still gripped with fear.

After waiting for hours to register and fighting their way out of the camp, where many have been trapped for days, they are then pushed into buses and sent off into the unknown.

Families are being separated in the muddle, and people are being sent straight to the airport and bundled onto planes, whether they want to be or not. Always behind them are armed Macedonian police, pushing them on and hurrying them up.

At the airport Monday evening a man

carrying a baby in his arms was following a woman and two children on to one bus, only to have the door slammed in his face and the way barred by a policeman. The woman's screams could be heard as the bus pulled away toward a waiting plane.

Foreign doctors working in the camp in Blace said that the refugees, already severely traumatized by their experience of being chased at gunpoint from their homes, were now in terror of their uncertain future.

Pierre Micheloni, director of operations for Medecins du Monde, said: "The people are greatly worried about where they are going. The authorities are not bothering to keep families united. People are being separated in different buses, and they do not want to be separated. There is great anxiety. They do not want to leave the camp because they do not know where they will be sent."

'Paper Curtain' Snags Kosovo Refugees

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

USTINAD LABEM, Czech Republic — As hundreds of thousands of ethnic Albanians flee Serbian troops to an uncertain future in poor neighboring countries or in refugee camps in distant lands, a smaller exodus is unfolding here in the economically depressed industrial cities and devastated forests along the Czech-German border.

Hundreds of Kosovo Albanians try every week to cross the lightly guarded Czech borders to get to the wealthy economies of Western Europe, where many have relatives.

But without visas and documents they find that the Iron Curtain along the Czech-German border has been replaced by a "paper curtain."

They are shunted back to cheap hotels and refugee shelters in NATO's newest members, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, which are unable to cope with them.

While West European nations and the United States have pledged to take many of the refugees now stranded in Macedonia and Albania, most will be left in the Balkans.

Specialists on refugees say the situation may well be a forerunner of what will happen as many of those left behind strive for a new life in the West.

Outside the bleak concrete bulk of the Hotel Garni, in a grimy suburb of this industrial city on the banks of the Elbe River, Mohammed, an automobile painter in his 30s, smokes a cigarette and tells a tale much like that related by dozens of other Kosovars.

On Jan. 3, as fighting neared his home village of Lipjan, near Pristina, Mohammed left Kosovo, hoping to join a brother in Germany.

For the equivalent of a few thousand dollars, a "people smuggler" took him in a van through Serbian police checkpoints and, as a Yugoslav citizen, he was able to cross legally into Hungary.

However, while walking through a forest into Austria, an Austrian border patrol stopped him.

Mohammed said he asked for asylum but, although Austrian laws require that his request be heard, he was summarily turned back to Hungary.

There, he was held in Nyirabator, one of several camps that refugee officials say are little better than prisons.

"There were bars on the windows, barbed wire around the camp, there was no medical care, and the Hungarians sprayed tear gas at women who wanted to take their children outside," Mohammed said.

The Hungarians treat us like animals, not people, in those camps," he said.

The 300 people in the camps staged a hunger strike in a bid to be allowed to walk outside the barracks.

Earlier, there was another hunger strike to protest conditions in the Hungarian camps.

"These are prison-like or detention-like conditions," one official said. "These centers are substandard, but the government doesn't have all the money it would like."

Released from the Hungarian camp, Mohammed paid a smuggler to take him through Slovakia and the Czech Republic to Germany, but the German border police caught him just inside Germany and sent him back.

Mohammed showed a visitor a five-day Czech temporary visa that had ordered him to be out of the country on the previous day.

Biding his time until he could try the border crossing again, he said he would not ask for asylum in the Czech Republic.

"What's the point?" he said. "I don't know where my family is. The only person I know is my brother, so I'll try to cross again to Germany."

For 17-year-old Avdulla Ademi, Germany was a nightmare. Fleeing shooting in Kosovo, he left his mother and brother to sneak over the Czech border into Germany, where his father had already applied for asylum.



Two ethnic Albanians mulling their plight Tuesday at a refugee camp in Tirana, one of two where some 8,000 people have spent up to a week.

He asked German authorities for asylum, and a week later two policemen came to his father's door and took Avdulla to a detention center, where he was fingerprinted and deported to the Czech Republic.

Naw he, too, lives in the Hotel Garni, alone and scared. For weeks he has had no news of his mother and brother, and his money will not last long.

"All I want to do," he said, "is to go

to my father."

Czech authorities are overwhelmed by the refugee flood.

Last year the police caught 44,672 people illegally crossing the country's borders, and 16,052 of them were from Yugoslavia, mainly ethnic Albanians.

"We probably catch one in five who get across," said Karel Freund, director of the Czech Foreigners and Border Area Police.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Trying the Lockerbie Suspects

The surrender of two Libyan intelligence agents brings the long and frustrating search for justice in the Lockerbie case near an acceptable end. It is more than 10 years since a bomb concealed in luggage brought down Pan Am Flight 103 in Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people, and more than eight years since a U.S. grand jury indicted the two men on charges of having personally planted the explosive.

The two suspects will now be tried in the Netherlands under Scottish law, in a diplomatic compromise that satisfies all essential American and British requirements.

United Nations sanctions played a large part in forcing Colonel Moammar Gadhafi to yield the two suspects. So did the agreement last year by Britain and the United States, after Libya urged that the men be tried in a neutral country, to accept a trial in the Netherlands. But Washington and London rightly insisted on the use of Scottish law.

As part of the compromise, Libya has gained provisional relief from UN

sanctions against Libyan air travel and imports of industrial equipment, and from a partial freeze on Libyan assets abroad. These will be fully lifted in 90 days if the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, can certify that Libya has agreed both to stop sponsoring terrorism and to compensate the families of Lockerbie victims if the two men are convicted. Separate American sanctions against Libya remain in place.

Earlier this year Mr. Annan, with American approval, assured Colonel Gadhafi that only the two suspects, not the Libyan government, would be put on trial. In a literal sense, that is as it should be. But Mr. Annan's assurance should not preclude questioning about who might have ordered the suspects to carry out the bombing. There remain many unanswered questions about the Lockerbie case, including whether Syria or Iran may also have played a role. The trial should be used to establish a fuller picture of this criminal enterprise than is now available.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Undoing Ethnic Cleansing

With his evil campaign against the people of Kosovo, Slobodan Milosevic has created a problem and a challenge that NATO did not anticipate. Whether NATO should have known better, and who is responsible for its failure of anticipation — these are legitimate questions. But what matters most now is that NATO adjust to the new reality and make clear that it will undo Mr. Milosevic's handiwork, no matter how long it takes. NATO should not act in panic, taking steps that could make matters worse. It must respond with steadiness and a determination to prevail.

Prevailing means, first, ensuring the safe return of all Kosovars to their homes and providing a safe environment for them to exercise self-government and begin to rebuild their lives. Mr. Milosevic's forces have now displaced about half of Kosovo's pre-war Albanian population, driving several hundred thousand across the border. He has employed tactics rarely seen since Hitler and Stalin perfected them: massacres, women and children stuffed into boxcars, villages and towns burned and looted. As a result, public opinion increasingly supports U.S. military action: 58 percent approve of U.S. air strikes and 54 percent would support sending ground troops to make peace, according to a new Newsweek poll. Europeans have been similarly moved.

What it will take to undo Serbia's ethnic cleansing is not clear, nor is there any reason for NATO to spell out its intentions to Mr. Milosevic. Certainly, President Bill Clinton should abandon his pledge not to send troops into a "non-permissive" environment that commitment provided needless comfort to Mr. Milosevic. NATO should begin preparing for all contingencies, including the deployment of a ground force to escort the Kosovars home.

In the meantime, the air campaign should be intensified. NATO has been too slow to go after the tanks and other forces that are directly attacking Kosovo civilians. But with each passing day, as Serbia's air defenses diminish and NATO's political will stiffens, the bombing campaign should become more effective. It is too soon to judge its ultimate effectiveness.

The Rambouillet peace plan, for which NATO ostensibly went to war, is no longer tenable. It would have allowed Mr. Milosevic to police Kosovo's borders and to station 5,000 or more troops inside the province. Given his forced depopulation of Kosovo, such an arrangement now would constitute a victory for him, allowing him to prevent the return of refugees and to retrain those who did come home. Yet if NATO is not clear on this matter, Mr. Milosevic could weaken alliance unity by offering to accept Rambouillet once he has completed his ethnic cleansing. Mr. Clinton and his colleagues should leave no doubt that Serbia has forfeited any claim to help govern the territory that it is now laying waste.

Prevailing in this contest may take time. That means NATO should better anticipate and deflect Mr. Milosevic's next moves as the conflict proceeds; support for Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania is particularly crucial. It means NATO must do a better job in caring for the refugees until their return can be ensured, for humanitarian reasons and to relieve the political burden on Serbia's neighbors. And it means that the administration must fully involve Congress as the campaign unfolds. Mr. Milosevic has shown himself to be a war criminal of fierce determination. NATO must respond accordingly or pay a price for many years to come.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Russia's Role in Kosovo

The road to peace in Kosovo may yet run through Moscow. Despite Russia's rhetorical belligerence about the NATO air campaign and Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov's failed diplomatic mission to Belgrade last week, Russia has the credentials and motivation to play a constructive role in ending the conflict.

Doing so will require some straight talking by the Russians to their Serbian cousins, and a degree of cooperation with Washington that may be awkward for the Kremlin. But Russia could greatly enhance its international stature by brokering a political settlement.

For now, Slobodan Milosevic may think he has little reason to consider a diplomatic solution, and he did not seriously entertain one in his talks with Mr. Primakov. The Serbian assault on Kosovo has driven a million ethnic Albanians from their homes, and NATO air attacks have done little to impede the Serbian brutality in Kosovo or diminish Mr. Milosevic's military forces.

But this conflict must not end with Kosovo permanently emptied of its citizens. NATO air power will eventually begin to hobble the Serbian military and weaken Mr. Milosevic's stranglehold on Kosovo. If Mr. Milosevic concludes that the balance of power is shifting in NATO's favor, he will doubtless start looking for a deal that allows him to remain in power. If Mr. Clinton and NATO stick with their wise decision not

to commit troops to a potentially costly ground war in Kosovo, they, too, will be looking for a negotiated resolution.

Because of Russia's longstanding friendship with Serbia, Mr. Primakov is among the few world leaders who has the standing in Belgrade to tell Mr. Milosevic he must end his subjugation of Kosovo, withdraw all his forces and permit the repatriation of the ethnic Albanians. Kosovo must also be granted at least the same degree of political autonomy it enjoyed until 1989. All this would be easier for Mr. Milosevic to accept if it were endorsed by the Russian government, and came with a promise that Russian troops would participate in an international peacekeeping force.

Moscow favored most of the elements of this plan before the NATO air offensive began, and ought to overcome its resistance to the peacekeeping force now that Serbia has demonstrated such savagery in Kosovo. The NATO air strikes have stirred anti-Western sentiment in Russia, limiting Mr. Primakov's latitude as he looks ahead to parliamentary elections and a possible presidential race. But both Mr. Primakov and President Boris Yeltsin well understand that Russia's economic and diplomatic interests are best served by working with the United States and Europe. Washington should be encouraging a constructive Russian role.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bombing May Not Prevent a Wider Balkan War

By Misha Glenny

LONDON — NATO's plan to airlift 100,000 refugees now streaming across the borders of Kosovo into Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro is a much needed measure. And it is appropriate that some NATO members — including the United States, Germany and Turkey — have offered to put up limited numbers of refugees in temporary camps.

Alas, one of this will come close to solving the problem, since the total number of refugees already exceeds 350,000, with thousands more on the way. And it will do little to ease the most pressing crisis in the Balkans: the political instability of Kosovo's neighbors, which threatens to turn a civil war into a regional disaster.

Albania, the poorest country in Europe, has an exceptionally weak government. The northeast, where the refugees are arriving, is the most undeveloped part of the country. The water and electricity supplies are erratic, and the roads are in terrible condition. How can Albania support refugees who continue to flow in at a rate of about 1,500 an hour, bringing sickness and disease with them?

Montenegro, which along with Serbia is all that remains of the Yugoslav federation, is also in a precarious situation. The presence of refugees is likely to erode support for the republic's embattled president, Milo Djukanovic. He has been pursuing a pro-Western policy and is the only source of real opposition to Slobodan Milosevic in the region.

But NATO's decision to bomb targets in Montenegro as well as in Serbia has swung popular support toward Mr. Milosevic, who has already removed Yugoslav officers suspected of sympathizing with Mr. Djukanovic and replaced them with Serb hard-liners.

However, it is in Macedonia that the arrival of refugees for a lengthy stay could have the most catastrophic consequences. Since its birth as a nation in 1992 this tiny landlocked country has been racked by internal conflict, with ethnic Albanians pitted against Macedonians, who are Slavs.

In addition, Macedonia remains the strategic hub of southeastern Europe, the only territory through which it is possible to cross the Balkan Mountains by land from north to south and east to west. As Otto von Bismarck, the 19th-century German chancellor (who held the Balkans in contempt), once said, "Those who control the valley of the River Vardar in Macedonia are the masters of the Balkans." That analysis is still true today.

Macedonia's ethnic Albanians, who make up 25 percent of the population, live mainly in the west, which borders on Albania and Kosovo. There is also a large concentration in the capital, Skopje, however, and in the years before communism fell, the treatment of these people at the hands of Macedonia's Communists was worse than that of

their neighbors in Kosovo. But since achieving independence, the Macedonian government has recognized that the Albanian minority must have greater rights and freedoms to ensure stability. So every recent Macedonian government has included several Albanian cabinet members and made strides toward addressing Albanian grievances, including improved schools and the right to local self-government.

Nonetheless, there is considerable ethnic strife. Ordinary Macedonians view their Albanian neighbors as an implacable fifth column, scheming to create a greater Albania, and resent even the smallest concession to the Albanians. Albanians, in turn, see Macedonians as part of a Slav plot to crush Albanian culture.

The Kosovo Liberation Army commands great respect among young Albanians. When Albania collapsed into chaos in 1996, the army's weapons depots were looted and many small arms were smuggled into Macedonia.

The government of Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski is dominated by moderate Macedonian nationalists. While it is hostile to any attempts by Serbia to undermine stability, the government is also aware that in times of crisis many Macedonians look to Serbia for protection against what they see as an Albanian threat. The perception among Macedonians that NATO is acting as the Kosovo Liberation Army's air force is also driving popular opposition to the bombing of Serbia.

In contrast to the claims of some in the West, the Macedonian authorities are not restricting the flow of refugees into their country out of a cynical disregard for their suffering. Macedonians are genuinely worried about the impact the refugees may have on the country's fragile domestic order. The presence of so many extra Albanians may well radicalize Macedonian nationalism and Albanian separatism, increasing the likelihood of war.

NATO did not cause the exodus of Albanians from Kosovo. Still, its actions have worsened the problem. All NATO members — not just the few countries that have come forward so far — are morally obligated to accept the great majority of refugees from Kosovo, because the small Balkan countries simply cannot cope with them. Sheltering the refugees would not serve the Serbs' brutal program of ethnic cleansing, as some have suggested. Most Albanians will eagerly return to Kosovo at the earliest opportunity.

But the political imperative is as pressing as the moral and humanitarian one. If war breaks out between the Macedonian and Albanian communities in Macedonia, President Bill Clinton's main reason for approving the NATO campaign — to keep the conflict from spreading — will have failed.

Mr. Glenny, author of "The Fall of Yugoslavia," is completing a history of Balkan nationalism. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Greater Albania Would Erase All Hopes for Peace in the Region

By Thanos Veremis

A THENS — The NATO bombing appears to have exacerbated the problems it was intended to ameliorate.

Despite the damage and the degradation that the bombings have inflicted on the country, the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, who thrives on turbulence, has consolidated his authority and the Serbs are now more determined than ever to resist external attack. Has the decision that all NATO members approved contributed to a solution to Kosovo's plight, or has it ensured in any way the stability of the adjacent region?

The stream of Kosovo refugees into Macedonia and Albania threatens these fragile states with destabilization.

In Macedonia, the tenuous balance between the majority Slavo-Macedonians and the Albanian Macedonian population, is at stake. At the same time, Albania, a fledgling democracy trying to establish its writ on its countryside, is threatened by an incursion of Kosovo Ghegs who might upset the balance between Albania's two clans, the Tosks of the south and the Ghegs of the north.

But the bombings are really about Kosovo. The Kosovo Albanians accepted the Rambouillet accord because their leaders grasped the opportunity for an autonomy guaranteed by the West. However, the prospects of an autonomous

status for Kosovo that would allow the Albanians to prosper within Serbia and even acquire a demographic edge in a few decades was not a welcome prospect for the Serbs. Mr. Milosevic's apparent priority had to be quell his rebellious province, or if that failed, to partition it and preserve for his country what could be salvaged of the Serb heritage.

Mr. Milosevic's opportunity to evade an autonomy agreement leading eventually to the self-determination of the entire province was provided by the insistence of the United States on a NATO ground force for the implementation of the accord in Kosovo.

The present conflagration has just about canceled the possibility of cohabitation between the majority of Kosovo's population and Serbia. NATO should at this stage consider the options between a protracted ground war in the region and a cease-fire that would possibly allow an orderly partition of Kosovo and the creation of a new Kosovo state. This entity could become a UN trusteeship with two self-ruled regions of a five-year duration at the end of which they could evolve into a bizonal, bicommunal federation if they so chose. The security and viability of this state could be guaranteed by NATO members and its boundaries safeguarded.

The prospect of a greater Al-

bania, or the controversial issue of a potential change to international borders, can be precluded by maintaining the external boundaries of the former Yugoslavia along the precedent of Slovenia and Croatia. In other words, the putative Kosovo entity should not be permitted to unite with its Albanian brethren of the region.

If such a development emerged from the present turmoil in this region of the Balkans, then all hope will have been lost for pacification and development.

The writer, president of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

Conscription Makes It Harder for Nations to Go to War

By Joseph A. Califano

WASHINGTON — The greatest inhibition on a democratic leader's ability to wage war is the need to muster the support (and muffle the opposition) of the people for such a drastic action. The all-volunteer force has made it too easy for a president to order American troops and aircraft into wars and dangerous "peacekeeping" adventures.

The political risks are greatly diminished when the enlisted ranks of the armed forces — those brave and dedicated soldiers at greatest risk — are disproportionately minorities, such as African Americans, and the less advantaged, paid at such low levels that they live on the edge of poverty during America's greatest economic boom. To a great extent, this may explain the indifference of middle-class and affluent Americans to recent deployments of armed

forces into Haiti, Bosnia, Somalia and Grenada, and bombing assaults on Sudan and Iraq.

When President Lyndon Johnson sought congressional support for the initial air raids and subsequent troop buildup in Vietnam, the House unanimously approved the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and the Senate passed it by a 98 to 2 vote. Even though only the Democratic Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Gruening of Alaska dissented, Johnson was nonetheless wary of the political dangers that lay ahead.

At that time, the Selective Service System and the draft were alive and well. But in the early stages of the Vietnam War, deferments were available for anyone who went to college and on to graduate school. Those exemptions gave

the affluent middle class a cushion on which to sit out military service and avoid dying in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

Convinced that the burden of war fell unfairly on the poor and minorities who could not buy into the safe harbors of college and graduate school, Johnson sought a more equitable way to determine who shall serve when not all serve. In 1967 he asked Congress for authority to establish a lottery and end graduate school deferments. Congress gave him that power, and he exercised it immediately.

Suddenly the affluent middle class found their sons in harm's way, and all hell broke loose. They began to raise hard questions about the Vietnam War. Parents supported their children's enormous protest march in Washington in October

1967, a few months after Johnson had eliminated graduate school deferments.

Living through that tumultuous period on the White House staff and being one of the strongest proponents of the new system, I watched the president anguish over his decision to revamp the draft, for he fully appreciated the firestorm his action was likely to spark. The fact that every economic and social class stood at equal risk of being conscripted into the military ignited furious opposition to the war across a broad spectrum of Americans who believed that the national interest in Vietnam was not sufficient to risk their sons' lives.

The most momentous decision a president or a Congress can make is to send young men to war. A volunteer army relieves affluent, vocal, voting Americans of the concern that

their children will be at risk of going into combat. That makes it too easy for politicians to embark on dangerous foreign adventures without thinking through every downside and facing nagging questions from skeptical citizens.

I do not question the sincerity of the president or members of Congress who support the Kosovo deployment to stop the ethnic cleansing by the Serbs. But with votes so close in Congress and such serious doubts about the wisdom and morality of the policy, we would all be much more comfortable that the administration and its supporters in Congress had thought through the consequences of our involvement if they had been required to make their decisions and cast their votes with a military drawn from every segment of society, instead of one disproportionately made up of the less advantaged.

In a democratic, egalitarian society, all citizens, no matter how thick their fathers' wallets and their mothers' pocketbooks, should be subjected to the same obligation and risk of serving their nation in armed conflicts.

There is no better way to end the indifference of our people, get their timely attention and put pressure on our leaders to answer the hard questions before the takeoff instead of after the landing.

The writer was President Lyndon Johnson's special assistant for domestic affairs. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

China Should Be Allowed Into the WTO

By Bart S. Fisher

BEIJING — There comes a time in trade policy when the perfect becomes the enemy of the good. This is such a moment. Without further delay China should be admitted to the World Trade Organization. A timetable to implement this decision should be announced when Prime Minister Zhu Rongji meets this week with President Bill Clinton.

In a perfect world, we would have every right to insist that China's international trade regime mirror the WTO norms of nondiscrimination, national treatment, open trade and transparency. But exclusion of China from the WTO in the meantime does not serve the political or economic interests of the United States.

China is a great power, representing one-fifth of humanity. The United States needs to work with China in many areas, including support of the Asian economy, the crisis in Kosovo, regional nuclear arms control in India and Pakistan, and controls over North Korea's nuclear program. Trade policy does not exist in isolation. Trade policy is foreign policy.

If the United States expects China to not engage in the current round of competitive currency devaluations in Asia, it should deliver WTO membership as a political quid. This is a deal worth making.

The applicable precedent in this case is Japan. For 30 years after its accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan had trade policies that violated the GATT and yet the

international community adopted a policy of commercial engagement with Japan. As counsel for the U.S. rice industry for 10 years, I fought the exclusion of foreign rice from Japan, which violated the GATT. And yet it was good to have Japan inside the GATT, which permitted the issue to be raised in a multilateral context, subject to sanctions from all GATT members, rather than in a bilateral dispute that could have poisoned U.S.-Japanese relations.

The United States should include China in the WTO, precisely because it will be able to engage China multilaterally in what has become since 1994 a highly effective WTO dispute-resolution process. China has many tariff and nontariff barriers to trade, ranging from a lack of transparency to high duties and blatantly protectionist standards used to keep out U.S. tobacco, wheat, fruit and vegetables. China's accession to the GATT would expose its protectionist practices and more rapidly promote their elimination.

It would be a mistake to insist that China eliminate all such barriers before WTO admission. What is required is a schedule that provides a program so that China can work cooperatively with the international community to get rid of its trade barriers over a reasonable period.

From an economic perspective, Chinese entry into the WTO also makes sense. Fifty percent of all economic activity

in China is now in private hands. Participation in the WTO would provide a lifeline to the reform-minded leaders of China such as Mr. Zhu, who have been attempting to link China to the West.

China's economic growth has slowed and will slow more as a result of its delays in making Y2K computer conversions, but it remains the key to Asia's economic situation. To reverse the decline in China's growth, exports and foreign investment, China must become more efficient, which accession to the WTO would ensure.

U.S. exporters of goods, services and capital also would benefit from Chinese accession to the WTO. China would be required to open such markets as telecommunications, insurance and financial services in order to join the WTO and its services code. The United States is now a service economy, with 80 percent of its gross domestic product in services. These enterprises would benefit if China were forced to comply with the WTO principles of national treatment and nondiscrimination.

Perhaps the greatest beneficiary of Chinese accession would be high-technology enterprises requiring protection of their property rights in China, including producers of software, movies and book publishers. Accession to the WTO would bring China to the negotiating table in this crucial area.

U.S. leadership on the China WTO accession issue will be decisive. If America wants China in the WTO, Europe and Japan will follow its lead. It is now time to engage China in the world economy to boost global economic recovery.

The writer, an attorney and adjunct professor at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1899: Bloomer Battle

LONDON — "The battle of the bloomers," as the test case has been called which was brought by Viscountess Harberton against Mrs. Sprague for refusing to serve her with refreshment, on the ground that she was wearing "rational costume" has not proved a test case after all. For the defence it was urged that Mrs. Sprague agreed to give her what she wanted in the bar parlor, but Lady Harberton refused to sit there, because workmen were standing drinking and smoking. It was submitted that no guest had any right to select any particular room. The jury found Mrs. Sprague not guilty.

1924: Meat Abuse

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Almost all hygienists are agreed that excessive meat-eating causes a multitude

of bodily ills. The Department of Agriculture has found that every American ate last year nearly half a pound a day. The peasants of France regale themselves with meat much more freely than formerly. It argues two things: that meat is more plentiful; and that the greater abundance of paper money tends to extravagant indulgence.

1949: Churchill's Suit

LONDON — Winston Churchill's "siren suit" brought a sneer from London's style savants. Mr. Churchill, garbed in something closely resembling a pair of baggy summer flying overalls predicted that it would be the dress of the future. The magazine "Tailor and Cutter," which has been setting men's fashions since Victorian times, said the war-time Prime Minister was "off the mark there." The "siren suit" lacks artistic appearance, the magazine said.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Changed Perceptions Of American Power

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Three foreign policy syndromes are being laid to rest because of America's war against the Serbian forces of President Slobodan Milosevic. How we judge this use of American power will depend on results — especially for suffering Kosovars and for the future effectiveness of NATO. But the end of potentially destructive preconceptions is always a good thing.

• The Vietnam Syndrome. Seen from the perspective of opponents of the Vietnam War, it was a sensible wariness, a belief that it is prudent to recognize the limits of American power. Seen from the viewpoint of those who still defend intervention in Vietnam, the syndrome was rooted in a mistaken belief that American power was an invincible force and could never be used to a good end.

The Vietnam syndrome has suffered many blows in this decade, beginning with America's success in the war against Iraq. By committing American forces in so many fights — for starters, in Haiti, Bosnia and Iraq — President Bill Clinton has embraced the idea that American military power can be used on behalf of democracy, human rights and legitimate national interests.

But the war in Kosovo is the decisive break. This is a case in which most Vietnam-era doves swallowed their ambivalence and endorsed the use of force. Indeed, some longtime hawks have argued that former doves like this intervention precisely because vital American national interests are not at stake.

In an admirably candid column in USA Today, Walter Shapiro spoke for many anti-Vietnam veterans. "Schools as I was in the limits of American military power, I now find myself in the awkward position of trying to justify my support for NATO air strikes against Slobodan Milosevic," he wrote. "As years of dithering over Bosnia tragically proved, America is the only nation with the resources and the will to take a firm stand against the barbarians and the terrorists at the gates of civilized society."

The end of the Vietnam syndrome is a trans-Atlantic phenomenon. A remarkable convert to the use of Western power is Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer

of Germany, a member of the pacifist Greens party.

"If you are called a warmonger, then you begin to ask yourself whether you have really made every effort" to avoid war, Mr. Fischer said last week. "I can only say that the answer is, yes."

• The Gulf War Syndrome. This syndrome, the flip side of the Vietnam syndrome, threatened to convince us that the use of American power is easy.

The Gulf War was successful for two reasons: extraordinary preparation and a very clear goal — an end to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. But it is wrong to conclude that the United States' technological superiority will make all future wars seem that easy.

The slaughter let loose in Kosovo by Mr. Milosevic's legions and the capture of U.S. servicemen should teach us the limits of airpower and the need to be prepared for battles in which technology must be supplemented by a will to see a war through.

Wars are ugly and involve moral evil. We should fight them only if our objectives are worthy, and if we are prepared to bring all our forces to bear to achieve them. Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, is rightly earning kudos for his forthrightness in declaring that having entered this war to protect Kosovars, we should not pull back until they are truly protected — even if that may mean committing American ground troops.

• The Kneecap Syndrome. It used to be that hawks were hawks and doves were doves and their reactions to American intervention, anywhere, were predictable.

With so many former doves now Kosovo doves, it is impossible to stereotype anyone anymore. Almost everyone accepts that American power can be used for good or ill, in the national interest or not, effectively or ineffectively. With the slaying of the syndromes, we can argue plainly about whether, when, where and how that power should be used.

Even if the U.S. administration was unprepared for what this war would entail, the brutality of Mr. Milosevic's forces now gives us little choice but to fight on until Kosovars regain security in their own land.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice for Lockerbie

Putting the two Libyan suspects on trial is only a small step toward justice. According to the U.S. and British indictments, the suspects are the least of the Libyans involved in the Lockerbie atrocity. At Nuremberg we tried the leaders, not the underlings who carried out their murderous orders. Why are we concentrating on the two agents and ignoring their superiors?

We, the relatives of the victims, want the whole truth about the bombing. Any trial that is limited to Lamen Khalifa Fhimah and Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi will be a farce. A proceeding that does not examine evidence of the Libyan government's culpability will not produce justice, whether or not the two suspects are convicted.

The Libyan government has consistently proposed that there be no civil liability or criminal charges against anyone else, even if there is firm evidence they were involved in the bombing.

No government should make any agreement to prevent or limit the civil action in exchange for this strange criminal proceeding. The politicians should not expect that this elaborately staged trial will divert anger and punishment from the real issue of punishing state-sponsored terrorism.

BRUCE M. SMITH,
Port Orange, Florida.

About NATO's Action

Two weeks of NATO bombing have caused nothing but misery and destruction. The deterioration of the situation is a direct consequence of the air strikes. They have fueled extremism on both sides in Kosovo, making the prospect for a negotiated settlement more remote than ever. The law of the jungle now prevails.

NATO has consistently ignored the root cause of the conflict in Kosovo, which is Albanian separatism. Today, NATO focuses on Serbian "aggression" to justify the bombing, using terms like "genocide" and "concentration camps" to make its case. Yet what is happening in Kosovo is no different from the events of 1995, when the Croats drove 250,000 Krajina Serbs from their homeland in one weekend, murdering and looting along the way.

NATO's objective should now be to find a face-saving way to stop bombing and to arrange a political settlement, based on Serbia's territorial integrity, that is acceptable to both Albanians and Serbs.

GEORGE TUNTOR,
London.

NATO is a vast bureaucracy in search of a mission. As such, it is a menace to world peace. If Slobodan Milosevic somehow patches it up with the Kosovars and

unravels NATO, he will go down in history as a great statesman.

LARRY PARR,
Kuala Lumpur.

Regarding "This American Noisemaker Is All Bork With No Bite" (Opinion, April 6) by William Safire:

I propose a new verb for American English: To yap on obsessively, boringly and with great loathing about President Bill Clinton is "to safire."

MARTA CLARK,
Wilmslow, Britain.

Orthodox Bulgaria

Bulgaria is referred to as a "historically Muslim" country ("The Silent Issue: Greater Albania," April 6). Officially 85 percent of the Bulgarian population is Christian Orthodox and 13 percent is Muslim. Historically, Bulgaria preserved the Orthodox religion and the Slavonic language, even in the darkest hours for the country under the Turkish yoke. Bulgaria has never been a Muslim country.

Confusion and distortion of historical facts from the pages of your highly reputable paper may lead to artificial tension. The crisis in Kosovo is a test for stability in the world, and there is no place for ignorance at the end of the century.

SIKA PASTRAKOVA,
London.

Privacy Needs Protection From Information Mongers

By Amitai Etzioni

WASHINGTON — It seems self-evident that information about your shoe size does not need to be as well guarded as information about tests ordered by your doctor. But with the federal and state governments' piecemeal approach to privacy protection, if we Americans release information about one facet of our lives, we inadvertently expose much about the others.

During Senate hearings in 1987 about Robert Bork's fitness to serve as a Supreme Court justice,

MEANWHILE

a reporter found out which videotapes Judge Bork rented. The response was the enactment of the Video Privacy Protection Act.

Another law prohibits the Social Security administration from releasing Social Security numbers. Still other laws limit what states can do with information provided to motor vehicle departments.

Congress is now seeking to add some more panels to this crazy quilt of narrowly drawn privacy laws. The House recently endorsed a bill to prohibit banks and securities and insurance companies owned by the same parent corporation from sharing personal medical information. Congress is also grappling with laws to prevent some information about mutual-fund holdings from being sold and bought as freely as hot dogs.

But with superpowerful computers and vast databases in the private sector, personal information cannot be segmented in this manner. For example, in 1996, a man in Los Angeles obtained a store card that gave him discounts and allowed the store to trace his purchases. After injuring his knee in the store, he sued for damages. He was told that if he proceeded with his suit, the store would use the fact that he bought a lot of liquor to show that he must have fallen because he was a drunkard.

Some health insurers try to "cherry pick" their clients, seeking to cover only those who are least likely to have genetic problems or contract costly diseases like AIDS. Some laws prohibit insurers from asking people directly about their sexual orientation. But companies sometimes refuse to insure those whose vocation (designer?), place of residence

(Greenwich Village?) and marital status (single at 40-plus?) suggest that they might pose high risks.

Especially comprehensive privacy invaders are "cookies" — surveillance files that many marketers implant in the personal computers of people who visit their Web sites to allow the marketers to track users' preferences and transactions. Cookies, we are assured, merely inform marketers about our wishes so that advertising can be better directed, sparing us from a flood of junk mail.

Actually, by tracing the steps we take once we gain a new piece of information, cookies reveal not only what we buy (a thong from Victoria's Secret? antidepressants?) but also how we think.

All this has led Scott McNealy, chairman and chief executive of Sun Microsystems, to state, "You already have zero privacy — get over it." This pronouncement of the death of privacy is premature, but we will be able to keep it alive only if we introduce general, all-encompassing protections over segmented ones.

Some cyberspace anonymity can be provided by new technologies like anti-cookie programs and encryption software that allow us to encrypt all of our data. Corporate self-regulation can also help. IBM, for example, said last week that it would poll its advertising from Web sites that do not have clear privacy policies.

Other companies such as Disney and Kellogg have voluntarily agreed not to collect information about children aged 12 or younger without the consent of their parents. And some new government regulation of Internet commerce may soon be required, if only because the European Union is insisting that any personal information about the citizens of its member countries cannot be used without the citizen's consent.

Especially sensitive information should get extra protection. But such selective security can work only if all the other information about a person is not freely accessible elsewhere.

The writer, professor of sociology at George Washington University, is the author, most recently, of "The Limits of Privacy." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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INTERNATIONAL

As Sprawl Creeps Across the Desert, Riyadh Feels the Pull to Go Vertical

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

RIYADH — This capital stretches 65 kilometers from end to end, spread across the desert like a landlocked Los Angeles. It is said to be growing faster than any other city in the world, with a population doubling every nine years.

Until now Riyadh has expanded out, not up. But that may be about to change. Two gleaming multi-story towers will soon dwarf every other structure in the kingdom. They are the progeny of rival princes but may also send a more prosaic signal: that broader is not necessarily better.

This will be the Michigan Avenue of Riyadh. "Sabah Sammakieh, manager of one project, said, referring to a Chicago-skyline transformation that is hard to envision in this horizontal city.

Still, as planners wrestle with Riyadh's future, many have been asking how long the sprawl can continue.

"We have to prepare for the circumstances," said Drystian Siebert, chief planner for the Riyadh

High Commission, which is trying to figure out how to accommodate an anticipated increase from today's population of 3.9 million to a predicted 10.5 million by 2021. Even that figure would require a slowing of the current growth rate.

Mr. Siebert and others in Riyadh know the danger of underestimation. In 1982, when the diplomatic capital was moved to Riyadh from the Red Sea city of Jidda, there were sober projections that the capital's population, then under a million, would hit 2.5 million sometime about 2000.

Instead the population has been growing faster than anyone had predicted—at a rate of 8 percent a year. That is more than twice even Saudi Arabia's sky-high overall rate; residents swear that they can see the city's boundaries expand by the day.

Riyadh today is larger in area than Paris and just slightly smaller than greater London. While those cities have charms large and small, Riyadh has few. Scarred by poor planning and haste, its development has hoppedscotched, leaving low-slung office blocks interspersed with vacant lots.

It has modern embassies and official buildings (the Interior Ministry resembles a flying saucer). And its most beautiful buildings, residential palaces, tend to be behind high walls.

One reason it has sprawled, planners say, is that Saudi families tend to be large. With an average of 7.2 people per household, even more than in most other Muslim countries, most families want space.

That aspiration is intensified by the priority that conservative Saudis put on privacy, with homes designed to guard women from strangers' sight. Few Saudis of any class would feel comfortable living in an apartment, with strangers above and below. And even among people feeling the pain of tight economic times, few say they would be willing to settle for anything short of a spacious two-story villa on a large lot.

The sprawl has compounded the problems posed by the population increase, further straining efforts to build roads and deliver services to homes in what is, after all, a desert. Riyadh has little in the way of natural resources.

Saudi Arabia's vast oil supplies are hundreds

of kilometers away, and limited electrical capacity means that brownouts are frequent. Wells fed by deep aquifers provide one-third of city water; the rest must come from desalination plants on the Gulf.

Riyadh's status as capital has nothing to do with comfort but is tied to history. The city was seized in 1902 from the hands of a rival tribe by the man who would become King Abdulaziz and unify Saudi Arabia. It has remained the stronghold of the ruling Al Saud family.

And as the government center it has remained an irresistible beaurocracy, even with summer temperatures that routinely exceed 46 degrees centigrade (115 Fahrenheit). Its population has been swelled by Saudis from all over the kingdom, drawn by hopes of securing royal patronage or government jobs.

Riyadh has also lured hundreds of thousands of foreigners—construction workers, servants, computer technicians and consultants—who account for 25 percent of a population of 20 million.

No one, certainly not the developers, expects the opening of the high-rises in Riyadh to attract more than a handful of residents. Housing is not their main purpose. In fact they are as much icons as buildings, each with a distinctive design and shape. They will maximize their impact by standing some 60 stories tall—even though, to abide by legal limits, both structures have only 30 floors.

The smaller, the Faisaliah Complex, is being built by the King Faisal Foundation, Saudi Arabia's biggest developer, whose profits are used for philanthropy, said its secretary-general, Prince Bandar bin Saud. It will be 250 meters tall and will eclipse the several 10-story buildings that until 1992 were the tallest permitted by law.

The other is Kingdom Center, by Prince Walid bin Talal, a financier. It is supposed to top 300 meters, which will make it the second-tallest building in the Middle East—behind one in Dubai—and 23d in the world.

Both are to include malls, hotels, conference centers and a few residential condominiums—who mean, for now, to attract foreign business people.

Scottish Judge Charges 2 Libyans With Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAMP ZEIST, Netherlands — Two Libyans were charged with murder and conspiracy Tuesday in connection with the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which 270 people died.

The two men, banded over by Libya on Monday after years of tortuous negotiations, appeared before a Scottish judge at a former U.S. air base in the Netherlands.

The base has been temporarily declared British territory as part of a complex deal brokered by the United Nations to bridge the diplomatic chasm between the United States, Britain and Libya.

The hearing was held before a Scottish sheriff, or regional judge, and under Scottish law.

London and Washington have accused Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, allegedly Libyan secret agents, of planting the suitcase bomb that downed Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie on Dec. 21, 1988, killing

a total of 270 people.

Both men deny the charges. A spokesman for the Scottish Office said the arrest process involved the reading out of all 270 names of those killed in the disaster, including 189 Americans and 11 people on the ground.

The initial appearance before the judge will probably be followed by a further court appearance next week that would lead in criminal for trial, the Scottish Office official said.

The handover of the men on Monday marked the end of 10 years of wrangling between Britain, the United States and Libya. As a result, the United Nations immediately suspended its severe sanctions on the Libyan government of Colonel Muammar Gadhafi.

But separate sanctions imposed by the United States in 1986, before the Lockerbie deaths in 1988, will not end until other conditions are fulfilled, American officials said.

When Libya earlier refused to furnish the suspects, Britain and the United States pressed for UN sanctions, which were imposed in 1992. The sanctions were toughened in 1993.

These sanctions have barred air travel to and from Libya as well as the sale of arms and spare parts for aviation and for the oil industry, which is vital to Libya.

Although the sanctions were suspended Monday, the Security Council must still vote to lift them completely. It can do so within 90 days if the secretary-general reports that Libya has met other conditions, such as cooperating with France in its investigation of the bombing of a French UTA flight over Niger in 1989 in which 171 people died.

And Libya must agree to pay compensation to the families of the Lockerbie crash victims if its two agents are convicted. (Reuters, NYT)

Italian Official Visits Libya

Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy on Tuesday became the first high-ranking foreign official to fly into Libya after its seven years of international isolation because of the Pan Am bombing. The Associated Press reported from Cairo.

Mr. Dini said Libya should now take a new role in international affairs.

"I am very pleased to have arrived by air with no difficulties encountered or time wasted. Therefore, I am very happy to be here in Libya today," Mr. Dini said, according to JANA, the official Libyan news agency.

He said he would try to convince his European partners to allow Libya to attend future meetings of the European Union on the Mediterranean area, which are a forum for regional trade and political issues.

Italy is heavily dependent on Libyan petroleum and gas, and relations, while tested at times, have endured.

In Cairo, an official of the national carrier EgyptAir said that it planned to resume regular flights to Tripoli on Wednesday. Libyan Airlines was expected to begin flying to Egypt soon, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.



MEETING OF MINDS — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt receiving an honorary degree at Beijing University on Tuesday, when China joined with Egypt in a call for reforms in the UN's Security Council.

2 Epidemics Blamed on Germ Warfare

Russian Defector's Book Reports Accident at a Secret Chinese Plant

By William J. Broad
and Judith Miller
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The most senior defector from the Soviet germ-warfare program says in a new book that Soviet officials concluded that China suffered a serious accident at one of its secret plants for developing biological weapons, causing two major epidemics.

The book also reports that Soviet researchers tried to turn HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, into a weapon and that even as the last Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, pursued peace openings with the West, he ordered a vast expansion of the deadly effort to turn germs and viruses into weapons of mass destruction.

The defector, Kanatjan Alibekov, now known as Ken Alibek, says in the book that as deputy director of a top branch of the Soviet program, he knew of the disaster in China because he saw secret Soviet intelligence reports twice a month.

Spy satellites peering down at China found what seemed to be a large biological-weapons laboratory and plant near a remote site for testing nuclear warheads, he wrote. Intelligence agents then found evidence that two epidemics of hemorrhagic fever swept the region in the late 1980s. The area had never previously known such diseases, which cause profuse bleeding and death.

"Our analysis," Mr. Alibek said, "concluded that they were caused by an accident in a lab where Chinese scientists were weaponizing viral diseases." Viral scourges that cause intense

bleeding include Marburg fever and the dreaded Ebola virus.

China has signed a 1972 treaty banning biological weapons. During World War II it became one of the few modern countries to experience their horrors when Japanese attackers sowed epidemics there, killing thousands of Chinese.

The allegation is one of several in Mr. Alibek's new book, "Biohazard," which was written with a journalist, Stephen Handelman, and is being published by Random House this week. It was made available to The New York Times in advance.

U.S. intelligence officials who know what Mr. Alibek said in secret debriefings after his defection in 1992 give his new account considerable credence. They have called him highly believable about the subjects he knows firsthand, like the Soviet biological-weapons program from 1975 to 1992, when he served as one of Moscow's top germ warriors. He is less reliable, they say, on political and military issues that he knows secondhand.

The book asserts that Mr. Gorbachev, in his "characteristic scrawl," signed a five-year plan for 1985 to 1990 that ordered the most ambitious effort ever for the development of deadly germs and viruses, including smallpox, as weapons. In 1980, world health authorities declared the ancient scourge eradicated from all human populations.

In 1988, as Mr. Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika reform campaigns were in full swing and the Russians and Americans were negotiating new arms-control treaties, officials "at the highest levels," Mr. Alibek said, ordered the arming of giant SS-18 intercontinental

ballistic missiles aimed at New York, Los Angeles, Seattle and Chicago with anthrax and other deadly germs.

Among the book's other disclosures are:

• Moscow mastered the art of rearranging genes to make harmful microbes even more potent and harder to counteract. Anthrax, a top biological warfare agent that causes high fever and death, was genetically altered, he says, to resist five kinds of antibiotics.

• The top-secret program obtained a sample of HIV, the AIDS virus, from the United States in 1983 and tried unsuccessfully to turn the slow killer into a weapon.

• A senior military official told him that the Soviet Union had waged germ warfare in Afghanistan from planes, spraying armed rebels with glanders in an unsuccessful bid to subdue them. Glanders is a chronic bacterial disease of horses that can be highly lethal in humans.

• Under a top-secret project known as Bonfire, Soviet scientists in 1989 discovered "a new class of weapons"—now called bioregulators—that could "damage the nervous system, alter moods, trigger psychological changes and even kill." The KGB secret police agency was particularly interested in them because they "could not be traced by pathologists." A Soviet program called Flute worked on germs and other agents that could be used mainly for political assassinations.

Mr. Alibek has said that he decided to speak out publicly to fight the spread of biological weapons and to seek absolution for having made them.

BRIEFLY

Christians Patrol Nazareth Streets

NAZARETH, Israel — Disheartened Christians closed churches Tuesday in the town where the Bible says Jesus lived as a boy, and some, armed with clubs, patrolled streets in response to weekend clashes with Muslims.

Two days after the outbreak of sectarian violence, the town of 42,000 Muslims and 18,000 Christians was still simmering with fear and suspicion.

Disappointed tourists visiting Nazareth's major attraction — the Church of the Annunciation — found locked gates Tuesday.

At the core of the dispute is a half-acre plot next to the church. The Christian mayor wants to build a plaza for millennium pilgrims there. Muslims say the land belongs to the Islamic Trust and want a large mosque to be built on the site. (AP)

Ex-Official Hiding From Mexico Probe

MEXICO CITY — A former state governor under investigation for alleged ties to drug traffickers said in a letter published Tuesday that he had gone into hiding to escape what he called politically motivated persecution.

Mario Villanueva, whose six-year term in Quintana Roo state ended Monday, has failed to appear for questioning by prosecutors since a 12-hour interrogation by Mexico's anti-drug czar last month. He did not attend his successor's inauguration Monday night.

His lawyer, Juan Collado, confirmed that Mr. Villanueva had written the letter. (AP)

4 Hanged in Death Of Iraqi Cleric

BAGHDAD — Four Iraqis, including three clergymen, have been executed for assassinating Iraq's top Shiite Muslim cleric, Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Sadiq Sader, and two of his sons in Najaf in February, according to an official statement Tuesday.

The four were hanged after a security court sentenced them to death, the Directorate General of Security said.

The official Iraqi press agency, INA, carried the statement, which did not specify where or when the sentences were carried out. (AP)

For the Record

Israel on Tuesday ordered the closure of two Palestinian offices in East Jerusalem. One was the office of an adviser on Christian affairs, the other was a center for a prisoners' support group. (AFP)

LIBYA: European Oil Companies Get Set for Investment Boom

Continued from Page 1

the issue of having political stability to attract foreign investment." For that stability, he said, air traffic must be free.

[Over the years, Western diplomats and Libyans have acknowledged that the sanctions have done little damage to the country. Libya had domestic suppliers of parts it needed in keep its oil industry running. The air embargo affected imports and exports, but Libya could use its seaports. European countries also continued buying oil from Libya, and several African nations have ignored the sanctions.]

Already, Libya has taken steps to welcome back oil companies that left through the 1980s as a combination of UN sanctions and threats against foreigners by the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, made the nation a no-go area for Westerners.

Later this month at a conference in Geneva, the Libyan oil minister, Abdallah Salim Badri, will announce amendments to the nation's petroleum law, which dates from 1955, and unveil the first major round of bidding for oil exploration rights in four years.

Mr. Badri said last month in Vienna that he already had held talks with U.S. oil companies about returning.

"As far as Libya is concerned, they are welcome back," Mr. Badri said. "We already have been in contact with

some of our previous partners. We have been contacted by the American oil companies, and we want them to come back to Libya."

With proven oil reserves of about 30 billion barrels — almost as much as has been found in the North Sea — Libya is a prize for the world's oil industry. Lasso of London pumps Libyan oil for \$5 or so per barrel, about half the cost for British drilling.

The two-year oil price slump has made Libya's cheap oil even more attractive. Benchmark Brent crude oil prices, currently \$14.72 a barrel, are little more than half their 1997 peak price of almost \$25. Libyan projects, however, are profitable even if prices slip well below \$10 a barrel.

ENI, based in Rome, produces about 16 percent of Libya's oil, and it discovered the nation's biggest offshore field. The company is seeking customers to back a \$3.5 billion investment in new gas production from the Wafa field on Libya's Mediterranean coast and a pipeline under the sea to Italy.

Others, such as Total SA of France, OMV AG of Austria, Repsol SA of Spain and Lundin Oil AB of Sweden, also are active in exploring for oil in Libya.

Still, the U.S. companies that withdrew in the early 1980s after sanctions tightened probably will not be back soon. In 1986, President Ronald Reagan told Occidental Petroleum Corp. and a

consortium that includes Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc. and Amerasia Hess Corp., to pull out after Libyans were linked to the bombing of an Egyptian airliner and a German night club.

Exxon Corp. and Mobil Corp. withdrew in 1982, a year after a U.S. trade embargo began. And in 1996, the U.S. Congress tightened sanctions against Iran and Libya, accusing both of funding terrorism.

If U.S. sanctions were lifted, Conoco, Hess and Marathon could have a head start on their rivals, since assets worth about \$2 billion, including seven major oil fields, have been held in trust by Libya until sanctions are removed.

While the United States has acknowledged that Libya has not sponsored terrorism in at least three years, Jane's Defense Weekly last year reported that intelligence officials were concerned that Libya's \$25 billion "great man-made river" project could be used to support a chemical-weapons program or to speed troops to Libya's borders. Libya maintains that the irrigation project is to develop agriculture near its northern cities.

Even so, almost nobody expects the United States to lift sanctions.

"UN sanctions will go, but the U.S. sanctions will be retained," said George Joffe, a scholar on the region at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, a London policy consultancy.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

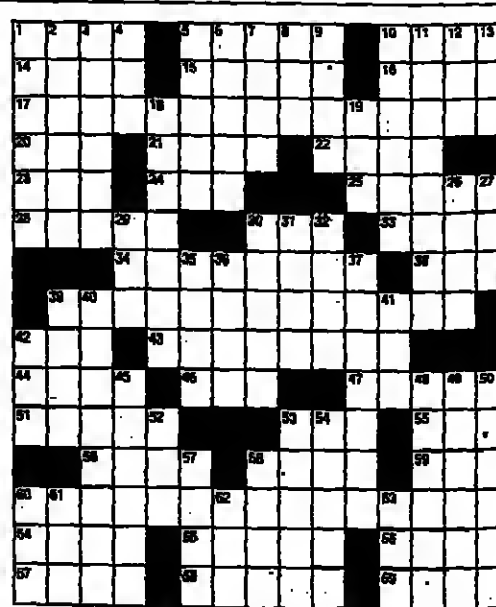
- 1 Slender-bodied insect
- 5 Rogue
- 10 Kind of sex
- 14 Johnson of "Laugh-In"
- 15 Tyrolean refrain
- 16 Equal
- 17 Loses to a late-night host
- 20 W.W. II Gen. — Annot
- 21 "September" — (Neil Diamond hit)
- 22 Fuse
- 23 Prefix with cycle
- 24 Emissions control grp.
- 25 It may be wild
- 26 One of the Fondas
- 30 Tour's hangout, briefly
- 32 Aggie
- 34 Initiates
- 36 Mario Park monogram
- 37 Fills in for an actor?
- 42 Shade maker
- 43 Exposed as false
- 44 All —
- 46 Old geog. initials

Solution to Puzzle of April 6

GOOGS MAO ARTIS
ERIE HIERA CEASE
NELL BACH RHONE
GOLDFINCH THIASTIS
MIGRIS AOE
ROSIAN FELT HECK
EVAORE GELTS ORE
HAWAIIANATRAIRWAY
ATE SIPIA SEIZE
BOIE RIO ANTONED
BIO PREP
LOOKINTHEIREYES
ALVIN WARS NORA
BEAWE AIRE ERIN
SOLOS SLY OCK

DOWN

- 7 Bar at the bar
- 8 "Mr. Tambourine Man" group, with "the"
- 9 Cutting tool
- 10 Capek play
- 11 Put in or take out, maybe
- 12 "Peter Pan" pirate
- 13 "Make — double"
- 14 What the foreign car driver does after a trip?
- 15 Look longingly at
- 16 Japanese commercial district
- 17 Together, in music
- 18 Have the helm
- 19 Sew up
- 20 Mom's pre-meal instruction
- 21 Kyesenos
- 22 "Enough!"
- 23 A pop
- 24 On-line V.P.
- 25 Deadly snake
- 26 Yamen's Gulf of
- 27 Funnymen Brooks
- 28 Clear the roads, in a way
- 29 Lunchbox items
- 30 Approach carefully, as a subject
- 31 Social
- 32 N.H.L. Hall-of-Famer since 1979
- 33 May birthstone
- 34 United
- 35 Grouch
- 36 Pupil's locale
- 37 Plumbing connection
- 38 Transpire
- 39 Compared to
- 40 Bit
- 41 Puts to work
- 42 Catches
- 43 Blessed events?
- 44 Be in the game
- 45 Kind of insurance policy
- 46 Law debs.
- 47 Go back
- 48 Confused
- 49 Vacuum tube with three elements
- 50 Beat to the finish line
- 51 Hoped for the best
- 52 Lisa Simpson, to Bart
- 53 Wow
- 54 Exclude



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THE NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 1, 1999

Lionel Hampton Is Still Swinging Packing the House, at 91

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — During Lionel Hampton's just concluded week in the room named for him, Jazz Club Lionel Hampton in the Meridien Hotel at Porte Maillot, people in the sold-out audience were saying that this was probably the last time they would ever see him. Audiences have been saying that for well over a decade now.

He lends new meaning to the term living legend. Part of the experience of watching him perform in 1999 is the clear implication of the entire history of 20th-century popular music. He will be 91 on April 20. This is not a round number and there will be no official celebration. Still, at this point, each passing year should be cheered. Either way, promoters have been inquiring about New Year's Eve.

Born in 1908 in Louisville, Kentucky, raised in the Catholic church, he learned the rudiments of drumming from a Dominican nun. He became the drummer with Les Hite's band in Frank Sebastian's Cotton Club in Culver City, California. It was 1926, he was 18.

The way he remembers it: "After a few years, Frank Sebastian got tired of the old band and wanted to put on a new band. He brought Louis Armstrong from the East Coast to front Les Hite's orchestra. Louis Armstrong named me Gates. 'You can really swing,' he told me. I was always a good timekeeper on the drums."

From timekeeper to gatekeeper to Gates. When Hampton, who had trouble remembering names, started to call everybody he knew "Gates," it was generalized into the "Man" or "Dude" of his time.

"Frank Sebastian used to introduce us. The world's greatest trumpet player Louis Armstrong with the world's fastest drummer Lionel Hampton," he recalls. "I juggled four sticks at once and kept the time too. We were a bunch of youngsters, but we could all read music and we had good soloists."

Hampton is sitting in a cozy suite on the top floor of the Meridien. At the end of a six-week tour, with the sun streaming in on a warm April afternoon, he appears to be at home on the road. The Champagne served by the club downstairs is called "Cuvée Lionel Hampton." A spokesman for Vertus, its producers, said it was the first time a product of the Champagne area of France had ever been named after anything other than something or someone from the region.

"Louis liked us so well when he was fronting Les Hite's orchestra," he continues. "He got a record date and he used our band. The vibraphone was just coming out then. NBC and the other networks

used it in studios to play gong music. It was a percussion instrument. Nobody ever played melody on the vibes. Louis asked me if I knew anything about the vibraphone. I told him I did, but I didn't."

Wearing a naughty smile, he stops for a minute to catch his breath: "Louis heard me in the studio that day. Louis liked it. He said to keep the instrument there and play on the next recordings. I did. One of them that I played on was a Eubie Blake tune, 'Memories of You.' I played an introduction. And that was how the vibes were created."

He has been mumbling and hesitating and occasionally drifting off. After suffering three strokes, he moves in a wheelchair or he walks very slowly with a cane, and not without aid. Watching his slow, shaky arrival on the bandstand is heart-rending. Playing the vibes, he sits on a stool and pokes with only one mallet, resembling a sort of wind-up Lionel Hampton doll. But his current band swings as they all have, and he insists on signing their paychecks himself.

After spending four historic years as part of the Benny Goodman Quartet with Gene Krupa and Teddy Wilson, Hampton went out on his own. He has led a swinging big band since 1940. "Swing, the keeping of good time, is what keeps him going. It remains essential to him to contribute to the swing he insists on being surrounded by."

During the big band era when you heard a swinging band you could not quite identify on the radio, it often turned out to be Hampton. What it may have lacked in personality was made up by the quality and the quantity of the swing. Hampton is famed for never wanting to stop the music, getting him off handstands was always difficult.

His young soloists — such players as Illinois Jacquet, Wes Montgomery, Clifford Brown, Dexter Gordon — would become legends on their own. A teenage Quincy Jones played trumpet with Hampton, who gave him his start as an arranger. He gave the singer Dinah Washington her big break.

Hampton has been working about 75 dates a year. After it has been awhile, he'll ask his manager with impatience: "When's the next gig?" He played the White House a few months after his 90th



Lionel Hampton started out in 1926 with Les Hite at the Cotton Club in California.

birthday. A lifelong Republican, he voted for President Bill Clinton in 1996. He thanked him during his set, saying: "I know he's a Democrat but he never put his hand deep into my pocket."

SOMETIMES he remembers old stories even old friends haven't heard before. Recently he told a reporter from Los Angeles about one of his first road trips as a leader in 1940. The booker of a dance in Reading, California — "Jack Hamilton, he was a whiskey drinker" — beat them out of their money.

Later that night, just about broke, they saw a farm house and pulled up to ask to use the phone. The farmer had been at the dance. "We played white people's tempos," Hampton explains. "And we'd put on a little show. We had a shake dancer, the band would play 'Tiger Rag.' With me juggling those four drums. No white folks ever saw anything like that before."

The farmer, whose name — he cannot quite recall — was "something-hoff," took all 13 of them in for the night. The farmer's two daughters cooked for them. The next day, the farmer lent them the money to get to the next date.

Years later the story about a white farmer giving shelter to a black band in the middle of the night in 1940 was published in a California paper. Hampton's manager received a telephone call from what sounded like an elderly gentleman. He said he was the farmer's son and had been there and was pleased to learn that the story had not been forgotten after all these years.

"I love music," Hampton says. "And I thank the Lord that I still play it."

Thin Doings at the Barbican 'Wardrobe' Is Children's Theater at Its Laziest

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Christmas has come a little late, or maybe early, to the Barbican this year. Adrian Noble's staging of Adrian Mitchell's adaptation of the old C.S. Lewis classic, "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe," was widely acclaimed as a children's treat at Stratford a few seasonal months ago, but seen in the harsher light of a London April it looks a little thin around the edges.

Subsidized companies now depend crucially on an annual Christmas show for hard family cash, and the RSC has over the years achieved the first male "Peter Pan" (lately hijacked by the National), the last great original pantomime ("Swan Down Gloves"), as well as the musical "Wizard of Oz" and last year's "Christmas Carol."

But I rather doubt whether this one will stay the annual course; Mitchell's adaptation is very light on the sinister side of that creepy wardrobe door: the score by Shaun Davey is frankly pathetic, and as for acting we are left with Estelle Kohler doing a cut-price Wicked Witch of the North in a wonderful white fur but not a lot else.

We also get a none-too-Cowardly Lion played impressively by Patrice Naiambana — who also seems to be wishing, with Kohler, that someone had bothered to write him a character to go with his costume.

This is children's theater at its laziest, relying on a couple of fair-to-good sets and the usual Disney uplift at the end to cover the gaps where plot and characterization should have been developed more thoroughly.

"Peter Pan," "The Wizard of Oz" and even "Cinderella" survive because they are rattling good yarns. "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe" was always essentially a collection of short stories, the kind that parents loved to read but children dreaded to hear, and neither of the Adams has managed to do anything to give it real dramatic power or intensity.

Though the Haymarket program goes to some trouble to disguise the fact, Neil Simon's "The Prisoner of Second Avenue" was filmed (with Jack Lemmon and Anne Bancroft) as long ago as 1975, and first seen on Broadway a couple of years before that.

The dating does, however, matter, and crucially. Not only was this one of the first examples of Simon's going really dark, but it also deals with a moment in history when the central character and Manhattan itself were on the brink of a total nervous collapse. The visitor to New York today will find little trace of that mid-70s urban breakdown. So what we have here is a time-warped slice of history.

What we also have are yet two more American movie stars in the West End: Richard Dreyfuss and Marsha Mason. But to them all credit for going into a



Marsha Mason and Richard Dreyfuss in "Prisoner of Second Avenue."

major theater in an open-ended run. Whether or not Dreyfuss and Mason can keep the cavernous Haymarket full all summer will be a much fairer and more interesting test of Hollywood box-office potency. Mason of course has a real claim to being a Simon interpreter. His second wife, she was also the inspiration for at least one of his classics ("Chapter Two"), and it was on the movie of his "Goodbye Girl" in 1977 that she first worked with Dreyfuss.

So there is a lot of nostalgia here, as well as a couple of rather uneasy comic turns in a curiously and uncharacteristically clumsy construction (four other characters in the play only make their appearance late in Act II). Seeing this play with the hindsight of 20 years or more, it is as though Simon himself was slaring the mid-life crisis, insecurity and inability to get things together that are the hallmark of his central character.

Frith Banbury is not only our oldest working director, but also one of the greatest. In a career of six decades he has discovered such diverse dramatists as Robert Bolt, N.C. Hunter, Wynyard Browne and the newly reappraised Rodney Ackland. But he remains a curiously unfashionable giant: he has never directed a movie, a musical or an opera, nor has he ever wished to build a permanent classical or modern company. His genius lies in an unrelenting fidelity to

his chosen text and its players, and an all too rare refusal to market his own celebrity at the expense of anyone else's. It is good to see him returning to his heartland with a revival of D.L. Coburn's "The Gin Game."

True, Coburn remains more than 20 years after this first opened on Broadway a one-hit wonder. True, too, his play is yet another unfathomable Pulitzer Prize-winner, a two-hander in which two irritable old inmates of a rundown old folks' home bicker over a card table.

Both are divorced, loathed by their families and compulsively querulous, fighting to prove they are alive. Yet as so often, Banbury takes this very minor and often static piece and turns it into something infinitely touching, simply by taking two of the greatest character actors in the land, Dorothy Tutin and Joss Ackland, and having them give a masterclass in reacting as well as acting.

Truthfully, whether fighting for their lives or living for their fights, they are on paper a thoroughly unattractive couple of old curmudgeons who deserve each other but seldom our attention. Yet Banbury, in this characteristically thoughtful, understated production, makes us care about them both in what is a constant triumph of direction over drama, and one not to be missed for what it says about a form of theater on which we have all too eagerly turned our backs in attending to flashier and more egoist directors elsewhere.

BOOKS

SCARS OF SWEET PARADISE

The Life and Times of Janis Joplin

By Alice Echols. 408 pages. \$26. Metropolitan.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

HERE is yet another serious biography of a significant figure in American popular music, hard on the heels of Peter Guralnick's second volume about Elvis Presley and Michael Lydon's life of Ray Charles. One of the problems these books pose is that much of their subjects' lives was spent on the road in an endless succession of concerts and other performances. Getting across the texture of this without merely reciting endless itineraries and other lists is tricky, and neither Guralnick nor Lydon manages it.

Alice Echols, in this biography of Janis Joplin, comes closer. Her book is not without its faults — her prose is squishy, and she cannot always resist the temptations of feminism's soapbox — but it does the important stuff well. Joplin is hardly a figure to place alongside Presley and Charles, but she was interesting and emblematic and very, very sad, all of which Echols captures convincingly. She places Joplin in the three contexts that really matter: the white embrace of black music, the creation of the highly influential "mythic Janis Joplin" — the tough, raw, trashy broad — and the onset of the 1960s counterculture. She does so without squeezing square pegs into round holes. Joplin really was, or seems to have been, exactly what Echols says she was.

Joplin lived only 27 years — she died of an overdose of heroin in October 1970 — and, though for a couple of years she was rock music's preeminent diva, left few traces: a handful of recordings, only a few tracks of which still withstand critical attention, most of those on her last album, "Pearl." Although she was smart and sensitive, she lived a thoroughly self-destructive existence, so her story is far more

cautionary than exemplary. But it has much to tell us about the turbulent period in which she became a star. She was an eccentric, unconventional woman, yet she came from a familiar mold: She was the bad girl who wanted to be good, the rebel who wanted to "be a beatnik" and "get stoned, get laid, have a good time," yet who plaintively asked: "Why can't I be the kind of person who wants the house with the white picket fence?"

She grew up in a dreary Texas city, Port Arthur, the child of a fairly traditional family that had fairly traditional expectations for her. As a young child she seemed to be heading in that direction, but when she hit high school she veered wildly off course. "She'd been cute," said one classmate, "and all of a sudden she was ugly" — pimply, flat-chested, overweight — so she chose to become "the school slut." To what extent this reputation was deserved as opposed to fabricated is unclear to this day, but what matters is that it was how she was perceived and that it set a pattern to which she was faithful for the rest of her appallingly brief life.

She was lonely and vulnerable, and she chose to be outrageous as a way of masking this; that, too, is a familiar story. She had a "sweet, feminine side," but she hid it behind the "outrageous behavior" for which she became known, first in Port Arthur, then at the University of Texas at Austin, then in Haight-Ashbury and San Francisco, then on the national stage that was hers for a few moments. She wanted to thumb her nose at everyone who had rejected her, and she thought the way to do it was to become famous: "Making it was one way to get back at all those people who had sneered at her for so long. In the age of the angry young man, Janis was an angry young woman. There was an assaultive quality to her. In her Austin months, Janis was pushing hard, perfecting what she would later call 'living on the outer limits of probability.' There were the barroom brawls, the close calls on the road, the endless boozing and the experimen-

tations with drugs and sex. It was high-risk living and it wasn't simply the result of some abstract commitment to adventuresomeness. Even though Echols does not permit her accounts of Joplin's riotous behavior to overwhelm her narrative, there was so much of it that any responsible biographer must confront it head-on; there are times when "Scars of Sweet Paradise" verges on the sordid, as did Joplin herself. The greater problem, with which Echols contends successfully, is that Joplin's music can get lost in all that carousing. Yet it is her music that commands such interest as she attracts nearly three decades after her death.

Her early passions were folk, blues and jazz, and she remained true to them throughout her life. Her idol and exemplar was the great black blues singer Bessie Smith. Though she grew up in a rigidly segregated place, like other white youths in the

late 1950s and early 1960s she was drawn to black music and culture, finding it more honest and expressive than the "mass-produced dreck" of the time. She tried hard to absorb the black style and succeeded impressively, as indicated by praise of her blues singing from some of the most respected black musicians of the day.

"When I sing," she said once, "I feel, oh, well, like when you're first in love. I feel chills, weird feelings slipping all over my body. It's a supreme emotional and physical experience." "Pearl," her final triumph, was achieved only after her death, which may or may not have been suicide. That death, as Echols says, "revealed an unwelcome truth: the fun had turned lethal." The fruits of drug addiction were not flower power and eternal bliss but deterioration and death.

Washington Post Service

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on the list are not necessarily consecutive.			
FICTION			
Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE TESTAMENT, by John Grisham	John Grisham	1
2	VICTORY THE VAMPIRE, by Anne Rice	Anne Rice	1
3	RIVER'S END, by Nora Roberts	Nora Roberts	2
4	TARA ROAD, by Maeve Binchy	Maeve Binchy	3
5	SINGLE & SINGLE, by John Le Carré	John Le Carré	4
6	HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS, by J.K. Rowling	J.K. Rowling	9
7	VECTORS, by Robin Cook	Robin Cook	15
8	APOLLYON, by Tim LaHaye	Tim LaHaye	7
9	ASHES TO ASHES, by Tom Hodge	Tom Hodge	8
10	THE POISONWOOD BIBLE, by Barbara Kingsolver	Barbara Kingsolver	10
11	ABIDE WITH ME, by E. Lynn Harris	E. Lynn Harris	1
12	HUSH MONEY, by Robert B. Parker	Robert B. Parker	5
13	WHILE WAS GONE, by Sue Miller	Sue Miller	11
14	SOUTHERN CROSS, by Patricia Cornwell	Patricia Cornwell	14
15	A SUDDED CHANGE OF HEART, by Barbara Taylor	Barbara Taylor	12
16	3 MUNICA'S STORY, by Andrew Morton	Andrew Morton	3
17	4 TUESDAYS WITH MORRIE, by Mitch Cullin	Mitch Cullin	4
18	REACHING TO HEAVEN, by James Van Fleet	James Van Fleet	7
19	PERFECT MURDER, by Lawrence Sanders	Lawrence Sanders	5
20	THE ART OF HAPPINESS, by the Dalai Lama and Howard C. Cutler	Dalai Lama and Howard C. Cutler	6
21	YESTERDAY, I CRIED, by Ivana Vanzant	Ivana Vanzant	1
22	BLIND MAN'S BLUFF, by Sherry Seung and Christopher Drew	Sherry Seung and Christopher Drew	8
23	THE CENTURY, by Peter Jennings and Todd Ruvinsky	Peter Jennings and Todd Ruvinsky	13
24	BEAUTY FADES, DUMB IS FOREVER, by Judy Schindler	Judy Schindler	10
25	TRAVELING MERCIES, by Anne Lamott	Anne Lamott	9
26	ANOTHER COUNTRY, by Susan Orlean	Susan Orlean	2
27	THE PROFESSOR AND THE MADMAN, by Simon Winchester	Simon Winchester	12
28	ANGEL'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	Frank McCourt	15
29	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS, by Simon Winchester	Simon Winchester	2
30	THE COURAGE TO BE RICH, by Steve Ortem	Steve Ortem	1
31	THE 3 STEPS TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM, by Sam O'Neil	Sam O'Neil	2
32	3 SLUGGERS, by Leigh Steinberg	Leigh Steinberg	4
33	REAL AGE, by Michael F. Roizen with Elizabeth Anne Stephenson	Michael F. Roizen with Elizabeth Anne Stephenson	3

Hitting the Road With Gypsy Song and Dance

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three Russian guitarists, the Kolkop Trio, struck up a bouncy, slightly mournful gypsy tune, Kalyi Jag, a Hungarian group, joined in, strumming guitars and tapping on a milk can, playing a variant of the tune that came through their own tradition. Taraf de Haidouks, from Romania, chimed in with the hammered strings of a cimbalom and stuttering, breakneck lines from its accordionist.

Grins began to flash between the musicians. Yuri Yunkov, a Bulgarian saxophonist, took up the melody, zigzagging all around it, while the percussionists in Musafir, a group from Rajasthan, India, started to double time the beat with wooden clappers and a hand drum. A flamenco dancer, Antonio El Pipa, stepped forward, his back arched like a drawn bow as his heels clattered cross-rhythms.

It was, in its way, a family reunion. The musicians and dancers were about to start touring together as the Gypsy Caravan, a sextuple bill, produced by the World Music Institute. They were rehearsing a potential grand finale, bending history and musicology a little bit to make a point: that the Gypsy heritage stretches all the way from India to Andalusia.

It is a musical diaspora that has survived poverty and persecution while transforming, and being transformed by, every culture it has touched. "We can all speak together," said Gusztav Varga, the leader of the Hungarian band Kalyi Jag (which means Black Fire). "We have one language."

The story of Gypsy music is one of flexibility backed by hidden tenacity. Lately, the itinerary has been documented in films like "Ladbo Drom" and on albums like "The Gypsy Road" (Alula), which has selections from five of the six bands on the Gypsy Caravan tour.

The Roma, as gypsies call themselves, began to spread across Europe from northwestern India in the 11th cen-

tury. (The word Gypsy comes from the mistaken idea that the Roma originated in Egypt.) They were not welcomed, exploited, scapegoated, some- times enslaved as the familiar Gypsy stereotypes grew. They were shunned and marginalized; they were also pressured to assimilate.

Like other minorities, the Roma learned to live between cultures: to present different

faces to the outside world and their own communities. They picked up the language and musical styles where they settled yet held on to their own traditions. Most of the musicians in the Gypsy Caravan play at least two repertoires. One is for listeners who expect to hear so-called Gypsy music and simply adds Roma touches to a local folk and pop repertoire. The other, rarely revealed to

the wider public, is the music and dance they perform for one another, and the Gypsy Caravan tour is intended to present the purer Roma styles. Carrying on the age-old tradition of Roma musicians, who have kept their ears open all the way along their 1,000-year itinerary, Yunkov continues to extend his music. "On every road," he said, "you find something new to learn."



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See PHONE, Page 13

A million portable MP3 players are expected to be sold by Christmas.

By Neil Strauss
New York Times Service

Mr. Richards knew that listening to MP3 files was popular with college students, much to the consternation of the music industry. But he was unsure whether it was worth the computer power and internet bandwidth required to download MP3 files of obscure jazz recordings.

Six months ago the typical MP3 user was perceived as an insomniac college hacker. Not anymore.

"MP3 has incredibly quickly evolved into a full-blown mainstream movement," said Mi-

See MUSIC, Page 12

By Simon Romero
New York Times Service

For instance, Alexandre Azara, an

A Rio de Janeiro shoe store worker in a window that reads "Superliquidation: 40 percent discount."

As predictions of a return to hyperinflation and of an exchange rate spinning out of control have given way to slower price increases and a strengthening real, Brazilian stock and bond markets have responded with rallies

See REAL Page 12

[illegible]

Bloomberg News

Liberty will get 51.8 million News Corp. ADRs in the Fox/Liberty swap and has agreed not to sell them for at least two years. The transactions will slightly dilute News Corp. shares, resulting in a net increase in the number of News Corp. ADRs of 31.8 million.

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1	65	M						
1	66	N						
1	67	O						
1	68	P						
1	69	Q						

[illegible][illegible]

Stock	Do	High	Low	Latest	Change
Am. Can.	228	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2
Am. Coal	420	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1 1/2
Am. Lumber	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Oil	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Sugar	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Tea	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Wine	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Cotton	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Wool	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Hides	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Grain	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Lard	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Butter	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Eggs	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Beans	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Peas	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Corn	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Wheat	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Barley	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Oats	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Rye	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Buckwheat	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Millet	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Sorghum	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Rice	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Sesame	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Sunflower	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Soybean	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Cottonseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Flaxseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Rapeseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Mustardseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Linseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Castorseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Hempseed	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Jute	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Flax	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Cotton	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Am. Wool	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	-1/2

[illegible][illegible]**AMEX**[illegible][illegible][illegible]**NYSE**

(Continued)																			
12 Month		Stock	Drw Yr		PE	52		100	High	Low		Largest	Chrgs						
High	Low		High	Low		High	Low			High	Low								
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
120	120	100	100	100															

32 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Change
1990	100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	10.00
1991	110.00	100.00	110.00	11.00	11.00	110.00	100.00	110.00	11.00
1992	120.00	110.00	120.00	12.00	12.00	120.00	110.00	120.00	12.00
1993	130.00	120.00	130.00	13.00	13.00	130.00	120.00	130.00	13.00
1994	140.00	130.00	140.00	14.00	14.00	140.00	130.00	140.00	14.00
1995	150.00	140.00	150.00	15.00	15.00	150.00	140.00	150.00	15.00
1996	160.00	150.00	160.00	16.00	16.00	160.00	150.00	160.00	16.00
1997	170.00	160.00	170.00	17.00	17.00	170.00	160.00	170.00	17.00
1998	180.00	170.00	180.00	18.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	180.00	18.00
1999	190.00	180.00	190.00	19.00	19.00	190.00	180.00	190.00	19.00
2000	200.00	190.00	200.00	20.00	20.00	200.00	190.00	200.00	20.00
2001	210.00	200.00	210.00	21.00	21.00	210.00	200.00	210.00	21.00
2002	220.00	210.00	220.00	22.00	22.00	220.00	210.00	220.00	22.00
2003	230.00	220.00	230.00	23.00	23.00	230.00	220.00	230.00	23.00
2004	240.00	230.00	240.00	24.00	24.00	240.00	230.00	240.00	24.00
2005	250.00	240.00	250.00	25.00	25.00	250.00	240.00	250.00	25.00
2006	260.00	250.00	260.00	26.00	26.00	260.00	250.00	260.00	26.00
2007	270.00	260.00	270.00	27.00	27.00	270.00	260.00	270.00	27.00
2008	280.00	270.00	280.00	28.00	28.00	280.00	270.00	280.00	28.00
2009	290.00	280.00	290.00	29.00	29.00	290.00	280.00	290.00	29.00
2010	300.00	290.00	300.00	30.00	30.00	300.00	290.00	300.00	30.00
2011	310.00	300.00	310.00	31.00	31.00	310.00	300.00	310.00	31.00
2012	320.00	310.00	320.00	32.00	32.00	320.00	310.00	320.00	32.00
2013	330.00	320.00	330.00	33.00	33.00	330.00	320.00	330.00	33.00
2014	340.00	330.00	340.00	34.00	34.00	340.00	330.00	340.00	34.00
2015	350.00	340.00	350.00	35.00	35.00	350.00	340.00	350.00	35.00
2016	360.00	350.00	360.00	36.00	36.00	360.00	350.00	360.00	36.00
2017	370.00	360.00	370.00	37.00	37.00	370.00	360.00	370.00	37.00
2018	380.00	370.00	380.00	38.00	38.00	380.00	370.00	380.00	38.00
2019	390.00	380.00	390.00	39.00	39.00	390.00	380.00	390.00	39.00
2020	400.00	390.00	400.00	40.00	40.00	400.00	390.00	400.00	40.00
2021	410.00	400.00	410.00	41.00	41.00	410.00	400.00	410.00	41.00
2022	420.00	410.00	420.00	42.00	42.00	420.00	410.00	420.00	42.00

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1990 100.00 90.00 100.00 10.00 10.00 100.00 90.00 100.00 10.00

1991 110.00 100.00 110.00 11.00 11.00 110.00 100.00 110.00 11.00

1992 120.00 110.00 120.00 12.00 12.00 120.00 110.00 120.00 12.00

1993 130.00 120.00 130.00 13.00 13.00 130.00 120.00 130.00 13.00

1994 140.00 130.00 140.00 14.00 14.00 140.00 130.00 140.00 14.00

1995 150.00 140.00 150.00 15.00 15.00 150.00 140.00 150.00 15.00

1996 160.00 150.00 160.00 16.00 16.00 160.00 150.00 160.00 16.00

1997 170.00 160.00 170.00 17.00 17.00 170.00 160.00 170.00 17.00

1998 180.00 170.00 180.00 18.00 18.00 180.00 170.00 180.00 18.00

1999 190.00 180.00 190.00 19.00 19.00 190.00 180.00 190.00 19.00

2000 200.00 190.00 200.00 20.00 20.00 200.00 190.00 200.00 20.00

2001 210.00 200.00 210.00 21.00 21.00 210.00 200.00 210.00 21.00

2002 220.00 210.00 220.00 22.00 22.00 220.00 210.00 220.00 22.00

2003 230.00 220.00 230.00 23.00 23.00 230.00 220.00 230.00 23.00

2004 240.00 230.00 240.00 24.00 24.00 240.00 230.00 240.00 24.00

2005 250.00 240.00 250.00 25.00 25.00 250.00 240.00 250.00 25.00

2006 260.00 250.00 260.00 26.00 26.00 260.00 250.00 260.00 26.00

2007 270.00 260.00 270.00 27.00 27.00 270.00 260.00 270.00 27.00

2008 280.00 270.00 280.00 28.00 28.00 280.00 270.00 280.00 28.00

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2012 320.00 310.00 320.00 32.00 32.00 320.00 310.00 320.00 32.00

2013 330.00 320.00 330.00 33.00 33.00 330.00 320.00 330.00 33.00

2014 340.00 330.00 340.00 34.00 34.00 340.00 330.00 340.00 34.00

2015 350.00 340.00 350.00 35.00 35.00 350.00 340.00 350.00 35.00

2016 360.00 350.00 360.00 36.00 36.00 360.00 350.00 360.00 36.00

2017 370.00 360.00 370.00 37.00 37.00 370.00 360.00 370.00 37.00

2018 380.00 370.00 380.00 38.00 38.00 380.00 370.00 380.00 38.00

2019 390.00 380.00 390.00 39.00 39.00 390.00 380.00 390.00 39.00

2020 400.00 390.00 400.00 40.00 40.00 400.00 390.00 400.00 40.00

2021 410.00 400.00 410.00 41.00 41.00 410.00 400.00 410.00 41.00

2022 420.00 410.00 420.00 42.00 42.00 420.00 410.00 420.00 42.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	PE	100% High	Low/Latest	Change
2000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2003	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2005	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2006	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2007	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2008	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2009	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2010	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2011	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2012	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2013	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2014	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2015	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2016	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2017	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2018	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2019	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2020	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2021	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2022	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2023	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2024	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2025	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2026	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2027	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2028	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2029	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2030	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2031	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2032	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2033	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2034	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2035	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2036	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2037	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2038	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2039	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2040	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2041	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2042	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2043	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2044	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2045	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2046	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2047	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2048	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2049	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2050	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2051	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2052	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2053	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2054	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2055	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2056	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2057	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2058	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2059	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2060	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2061	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2062	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2063	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2064	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2065	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2066	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2067	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2068	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2069	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2070	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2071	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2072	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2073	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2074	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2075	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2076	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2077	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2078	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2079	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2080	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2081	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2082	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2083	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2084	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2085	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2086	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2087	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2088	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2089	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2090	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2091	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2092	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2093	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2094	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2095	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2096	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2097	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2098	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2099	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ASIA/PACIFIC

Is Japan Inc. Reform Real? To Markets, Perhaps

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the past week, a number of Japanese companies have announced overhauls, including job cutbacks and internal realignments previously considered taboo in corporate Japan, and investors have quickly bought into these promises.

On April 1 alone, four major Japanese companies — Marubeni Corp., Sogo Co., Taisei Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. — pledged to reform their business practices, following similar announcements by Sony Corp., NEC Corp. and Toshiba Corp.

In the past, investors would have regarded the string of announcements as a bad April Fool's joke. Everyone regarded Japanese promises to restructure balance sheets and streamline operations as little more than lip service to gain a few more months of goodwill until the economy picked up and sales growth erased obvious problems.

Restructuring implied job cuts, whether through attrition or by eliminating excess capacity, and job cuts

were socially and politically unacceptable. Therefore, Japanese companies did not *restructure*.

Last week alone, however, big corporations stated more than 25,000 jobs for elimination, promised to reconsider their investments in money-losing businesses and pare their bloated management hierarchies.

Kathy Matsui, chief strategist at Goldman Sachs (Japan) Ltd., considers many of the announcements to be genuine plans.

The stock market has marched ahead, largely on the enthusiasm of foreign investors.

"There are signs of political will," said Scott Hartz, head of management consulting services at Price Waterhouse Coopers Management Consulting Services. "I feel more encouraged."

But the benchmark Nikkei stock index already has soared past 16,000 yen, the level at which stocks would be fairly priced in anticipation of such returns, according to Ms. Matsui.

Tadashi Nakamae, an economist, said, "The danger is that the gap between perception and reality is

getting too wide too fast. That means another kind of mini-bubble is being created in the stock market — and we all know what happens to bubbles in the Japanese stock market."

Mr. Nakamae and others, including some government officials, believe that the government is getting in the way of corporate reform as it works to stimulate demand. Sales growth will paper over such problems as excess labor and capacity rather than force companies to address them, they say.

The government is doing everything it can to encourage wary citizens and businesses to spend. It has begun large-scale public works, issued shopping coupons, cut taxes and increased its loan-guarantee program. The Bank of Japan has lowered short-term interest rates effectively to nothing, which allows overextended corporate borrowers to maintain that condition rather than overhaul their balance sheets.

"The government is trying to stop these restructuring programs from being too aggressive," said Craig Chudler, equity strategist at

Nikko Salomon Smith Barney in Tokyo. "These credit guarantees, the bank bailout, they're all an effort to get companies to survive rather than having them fail and making way for new types of business."

He and others argue that the government is unprepared for the social costs of the unemployment and bankruptcies that would accompany a major overhaul of the corporate sector.

Thus, the job cuts that have caught the eyes of investors are, at a closer glance, often merely promises to restrict employment and encourage early retirement. Only a handful of companies have announced plans to close factories or production lines.

Mr. Chudler said that despite the cost-cutting that has been announced, costs as a percentage of sales would rise again this year, after having posted a record last year.

Investors are buying nonetheless. When Mitsubishi Electric Corp. widely regarded as one of the more conservative companies in Japan, announced plans last week to cut 14,500 jobs in three years, it helped push its stock price up more than 20 percent.

Two-thirds of the cuts will be made by shifting workers to affiliates and to universities. In other words, by passing the problem on.

A Meeting on Capacity Cuts

Representatives of top Japanese banks and companies met to work on a government-supported plan to erase excess capacity in thousands of factories, Bloomberg News reported from Tokyo.

The meeting between executives of the Keidanren, or the Federation of Economic Organizations, and the Federation of Bankers Association of Japan appears to reflect increasing recognition that the economy will not climb out of recession until more companies cut costs.

For Nissan, A Pension Gap to Fill

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said Tuesday it had a shortfall in its pension fund of 580 billion yen (\$4.76 billion) because of international accounting standards the company will adopt in the financial year that starts on April 1, 2000.

Under the new rules, the debt-laden automaker, in which the French automaker Renault SA last month agreed to invest \$5.4 billion for a 37 percent stake, will have to subtract the pension shortfall from consolidated pretax profit, said a Nissan spokesman, Masataka Saito.

The shortfall may shrink, however, if the government lets companies transfer stocks and other assets in their investment portfolios to fund such liabilities, Mr. Saito said. Many Japanese pension funds are suffering from falling returns.

Nissan has \$19.9 billion in debt. Renault Japan, a subsidiary of the French automaker, refused to comment on whether it had taken account of Nissan's pension shortfall in assessing how much to pay for its stake.

Separately, Nissan declined to comment on a report by the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that it would post a greater-than-expected parent pretax loss in the year ended March 31 due to falling domestic sales. Nissan's shares closed Tuesday at 462 yen, up 21.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11600	1550	17000
10300	1400	16000
9500	1250	15000
8500	1100	14000
7500	950	13000
1998	1998	1998
Index	Index	Index
Exchange	Index	Index
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
1606.15	1581.60	+1.55
3,032.90	2,973.40	+2.00
16,479.71	16,334.78	+0.69
556.93	535.84	+3.94
350.73	350.73	-
666.73	646.78	+3.08
7,163.99	7,232.51	-0.95
2,043.36	2,041.17	+0.11
395.51	395.34	+0.04
2,135.18	2,147.76	-0.58
3,569.47	3,519.39	+1.42

Source: Reuters

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Evergreen Group of Taiwan said it would not buy a stake in Japan Airlines Co. from its top shareholder, Eitaro Itoyama.
- The United States is one step away from slapping punitive tariffs on stainless steel rod wire from Japan and five other countries. The Clinton administration found that those countries illegally price the steel in the United States. Tariffs of as much as 36 percent will be imposed if an independent agency finds that the practices have injured U.S. producers.
- Mitsui Chemicals Inc. will cut 650 jobs and sell assets, and it raised its forecast for pretax profit in the financial year through March 31, 2000, to 62 billion yen (\$510 million) up from a forecast of 48 billion yen.
- South Korea's government will begin selling shares in Korea Telecom Co. to foreign investors next month, aiming to raise as much as \$1.7 billion, the company said.
- India will end subsidies to exporters in two years as part of its commitment to the World Trade Organization.

Bloomberg

Malaysia Reaffirms Exchange Controls

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government said Tuesday it would increase liquidity and lower interest rates to spur economic growth, but would cling tenaciously to its selective capital exchange control measures.

The policy was outlined in a white paper presented in Parliament by Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the deputy prime minister, to explain the status of the Malaysian economy and its prospects following the mid-1997 Asian financial crisis.

"The selective exchange control measures introduced in September 1998 are showing positive results and contributing towards the restoration of public and investors' confidence," Mr. Abdullah said.

The central bank has forecast a modest growth rate of 1 percent for 1999 after last year's first recession in 13 years sliced 6.7 percent off the gross domestic product.

Malaysia's capital controls included a peg of 3.8 ringgit to the dollar and the abandonment of the ringgit's convertibility abroad in a

bid to shield the economy from excessive speculation.

Analysts have said the controls have helped set the groundwork for lower interest rates and other efforts toward recovery.

Mr. Abdullah said domestic consumption was expected to be the main engine of growth.

"Measures introduced to increase liquidity and lower interest rates provided the enabling environment for the gradual improvement in investor sentiment," he said.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

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April 6, 1999
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Australia Protests

TENNIS Australia will appeal to the International Tennis Federation over the site of its Davis Cup quarterfinals against the United States. Tennis Australia president Geoff Pollard said Tuesday. Under cup rules, Australia should host the quarterfinals because the last clash between the two nations was in the United States. But before this year's competition, the ITF guaranteed the United States a tie in Boston to commemorate the centenary of the first Davis Cup tie.

John Newcombe, Australia's captain, said the team had not protested before because it did not know it would be affected. "We didn't argue our case because we weren't there," he said. (Reuters/AP)

Vikings Sign Jeff George

FOOTBALL The Minnesota Vikings said Monday they had reached a contract agreement with Jeff George for a job as backup quarterback. George, who started for Oakland last season, replaces Brad Johnson, who was traded to Washington in February. (AP)

Canadiens Eliminated

ICE HOCKEY The Montreal Canadiens, 24-time Stanley Cup champions, were eliminated from postseason contention for only the third time since 1940. Boston's Byron Dufour posted his 10th shutout and his second in a row as the Bruins beat Montreal, 3-0, on Monday. (Reuters)

Langer Scores Century

CRICKET Justin Langer made 127 Tuesday as Australia took command of the fourth and final test against the West Indies in Antigua. Australia was all out for 306 in its second innings and led by 387 in a match it needs to win to square the series. (AP)

U.S. Youths Beat England

SOCCER Dan Califf, a defender from the University of Maryland, headed a corner kick into the goal in the 11th minute Monday to give the United States a 1-0 victory over England in Kano, Nigeria, in the World Youth Championship. The United States is tied for the Group E lead with Cameroon, which beat Japan, 2-1, on Monday. (AP)



Gift Kampamba celebrating a goal as Zambia beat Honduras, 4-3, in the world youth cup.

On a Roll, Duval Looks To Augusta

World's Dominant Golfer Seeks First Major Title

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Staff Writer

On the final day of last year's Masters, David Duval appeared on the verge of victory.

He reached the 16th tee holding a three-stroke lead. Even after making a bogey at No. 16, Duval made pars at both No. 17 and No. 18 to stay in the lead.

After he left the 18th green, Duval and several friends were whisked into a private cabin to watch Mark O'Meara and Fred Couples finish. At worst, Duval figured his final-round 67 had secured a playoff spot. But the next few minutes became the most disappointing of his career.

With birdies at No. 15 and No. 17, O'Meara tied Duval. And as O'Meara stood over his 20-foot birdie attempt at No. 18, Duval sat helplessly on a couch, watching TV as the title slipped away.

"Don't worry, David, nobody makes that putt," Duval recalled the former Augusta National chairman Jack Stephens as saying before O'Meara struck the ball.

O'Meara sank the putt. Duval's heart sank.

After congratulating Duval for his fine play, Stephens left to find O'Meara, the new Masters champion. Duval was left trying to grasp what had happened.

"It was a shock, but in a way, it wasn't a surprise, not with Mark putting," Duval recalled. "How could I be bitter? I shot five under par Sunday at the Masters. That's nothing to scoff at. And I proved to myself that I could handle that situation."

A year later, Duval is ranked No. 1 in the world. On Sunday, he won his fourth event of the year and his second straight: the BellSouth Classic. He already has won more than \$2.5 million to break the earnings record he set last year.

But when the Masters begins Thursday, Duval, in his quest to win his first major championship, will try to right what went wrong for him last year. The lack of a major title is the one glaring hole in the résumé of the 27-year-old Duval, and he intends to correct that sooner, not later.

"I don't view it as intimidating," he said about trying to win three weeks in a row. "I think it is helpful to win the week before you go somewhere. It makes you realize that what you are doing is right, and I know I can do it." The pressure at the Masters is different, but after his impressive string of victories, Duval is the favorite, and that one-stroke loss last year has only bolstered the confidence of a player who doesn't need more.

"Would I be surprised if 10 years from now, I still haven't won the Masters?" asked Duval, repeating a question. "Yeah, I might be. I feel I have the game for that golf course. I would anticipate that before I'm done, I'll get one."

After last year's ending, Duval hardly needs motivation. While O'Meara was basking in victory, Duval left Augusta National Golf Club and returned to the house he had rented for the week. He was greeted by friends and well-wishers, all of them trying to cheer him up. But before long, Duval couldn't take any more.

"Don't try to console me," Duval announced to the crowd. "I appreciate it. But there simply is no consolation."



Mark O'Meara, the defending Masters champion, hitting out of a sand trap on the 7th hole at Augusta during a practice round on Monday.

Duval has won 11 times during the past 18 months, one of the most impressive streaks of this decade. In two years, he has changed from being a player who people expect to win.

Already, Duval has put together a great year in a little more than three months. In addition to the Players Championship and the BellSouth Classic, he won the Mercedes Championships and the Bob Hope Chrysler Classic. In the final round of the Hope, he became only the third player in PGA Tour history to shoot a 59.

Duval's talent is obvious, but his hunger and his ability to focus separate him from the crowd. His game face has become familiar: a stoic demeanor behind Oakley sunglasses, a player who makes plenty of birdies while showing little emotion. Opponents who are paired with him marvel at his concentration, watching him hit quality shot after quality shot, almost expecting batteries to fall out of his back.

Yet, those close to Duval describe him as unchanged by success. He has the

Duval's hunger and his ability to focus separate him from the crowd. He has won 11 tournaments in the past 18 months.

same circle of friends, a down-to-earth nature and a giving heart.

"I'd be shocked if success ever changed him," said Puggy Blackmon, who coached Duval at Georgia Tech. "That's what I'm most proud of, not only his success, but how he has handled it."

Few players seem more equipped than Duval to handle Augusta, where the keys to victory are putting coupled with accurate approach shots into Augusta's lightning-quick, undulating greens.

Duval feels much more comfortable at Augusta than he did in 1997, when he missed the cut, making a 9 on the par-5 No. 15.

"That was complete inexperience," Duval said. "I had laid up left, a pretty good place to lay up, with the cup on the front left side. But I dumped the next one into the water. Then I watched Nick Price play the hole, and he played it way right of the pin. That's Augusta. There's a lot of local knowledge you need to

have, and I've picked up a tremendous amount."

With his great power off the tee, Duval has the advantage of hitting shorter irons into greens than most players. His pinpoint precision with short irons and wedges leaves him with many birdie opportunities. His solid putting stroke holds up under pressure. And his intelligence and course management help him avoid the double-bogeys and triple-bogeys that ruin rounds.

Duval has as complete a package as anyone in the game, and the final piece was learning how to win on the tour. Duval finished second seven times before his first victory at the 1997 Michelob Championship. During his string of runner-up finishes, people questioned his confidence under pressure. Those close to him knew better.

Asked to name Duval's biggest strength, Blackmon did not hesitate. "No weaknesses," said Blackmon, now the men's golf coach at the University of South Carolina. "For a young guy who has been successful, David didn't have instant success. He had some hard knocks along the way, and it seems like he was always overshadowed by somebody."

"In college, it was Phil Mickelsoo. Then David had to spend a year on the Nike Tour. Then after a great rookie year on the PGA Tour, Woody Austin won rookie of the year instead of David. Then came all the questions about why he wasn't winning. Even last year, Mark O'Meara won player of the year. And of course, there's Tiger Woods. But when Tiger came along, I figured it would be the greatest thing for David. I know David is really impressed by the way Tiger is always, always in contention. And now, those two guys can really stoke each other's fires."

Yet, Duval has made sure to take time for himself, despite the growing demands on him. He took three weeks off before the Players Championship to prepare himself for the three-week stretch, which ends with the Masters. He didn't practice Monday, and he may only play one practice round before Thursday.

"It is a fine line I have to walk now," he said Monday. "I make sure I get prepared then also make sure I am rested."

For the past 18 months, Duval has been the best player in the world. But will he be the best player this week?

"You only get one shot a year to do it," Duval said. "Who knows what will happen. But I intend to be ready."

2 Matches Pit Youth Against Experience

Juventus and Bayern Rely on Veterans

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lothar Matthaeus is old enough to have fathered Andrei Shevchenko, but on Wednesday he must keep up with the Ukrainian's speed and movement, and maybe even his stamina.

Matthaeus is the captain of Bayern Munich, and his last line of defense. He wears No. 10, as Shevchenko does for his team.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Dynamo Kiev. However, the German is 38, the Ukrainian 22, and the attempt by one to stifle the potency of the other makes their UEFA Champions' League semifinal a tantalizing prospect.

The other match also spans the ages. Juventus is known as the Old Lady of soccer and she knows her way home to such an extent that the team has been to the final of the Champions Cup for the past three seasons. Year after year, she shows her age, allowing teams from Norway and from Greece to push her to the precipice of elimination before she outwits them.

Now, with the first leg in England, the Old Lady is under threat from the youthful Manchester United team. The English challenger is the most virile, the most adventurous and the most attack-minded team left in the tournament. Will Juventus resist and put this young pup in its place? Or is it time the Old Lady conceded to youth?

These are two fascinating cup pairings. The common denominator is wealth and power (Kiev's prominence in Eastern Europe is due to its relative riches).

But experience is the key. If Matthaeus is to hold Shevchenko, if Juventus is to suppress the swift eagerness of Dwight Yorke, Andy Cole and David Beckham, they are going to have to employ the wiles that former contests have taught them.

The partisan crowds in Manchester will urge their teams toward higher, stronger, swifter attacks. In such a febrile atmosphere, the pace quickens and men have to control their emotions, to channel their gifts without being run off their feet.

Matthaeus has dealt hundreds of times with adrenaline-charged young opponents. He knows that Shevchenko is fast and predatory. The Ukrainian has scored 15 goals in 25 European games he has played. Shevchenko has great gifts and colleagues who can place the ball where he can outrun opponents.

To stand a chance against him, the first thing an older competitor needs is a sharp and quick brain. He must see or sense or anticipate danger so he can get his body into position in advance, or order — as Matthaeus is well-rehearsed at doing — his teammates into the correct position.

Then, of course, the other Kiev movers, notably Sergei Rebrov and Vitali Kossovsky, will begin to sprint to where defenders should have been. This Kiev team also uses its brain. Schooled by the cunning Valeri Lobanovsky, collectively strong at the back and patient in waiting for the breaks, the Kiev style is to suck the opposition in, and then hit them with counterattacks, with Shevchenko bursting like a greyhound from the trap.

Bayern, of course, is no stranger to the tactic. Apart from Methusalem Mat-

thaeus, there is Stefan Effenberg, a tough winner who he wants to be, and Carsten Jancker, who is maturing into a bludgeoning, effective striker. Munich must wish, however, that Bixente Lizarrazu and Giovane Elber, two irreplaceable talents from France and Brazil, were not stricken with injuries.

The encounter in Kiev, and the return match in Munich two weeks later, will be cagey affairs — experience straining to hold youth. United and Juventus have met four times in the last three years, and the Italian team has won three times.

"We're not playing a reputation," said Alex Ferguson, the United manager. "We're playing a team." He stressed the word to emphasize that Manchester knocked out Inter Milan by exposing the lack of cohesion among Inter's arguably greater collection of stars.

Ferguson craves the Champions Cup. It is the crown that made Man Utd. a knight, and is the one title Fergie has yet to add to his managerial portfolio.

One crucial battle will pit Roy Keane against Edgar Davids in midfield. They are a couple of firebrands who fight, sometimes literally, to win the ball. Another will involve Filippo Inzaghi's gift for floating like a butterfly and singing like a bee, something Jaap Stam will try to control on behalf of United.

IN ATTACK, served by David Beckham on the right and Ryan Giggs on the left, United has the striking pace of Dwight Yorke and Andy Cole, and the darting supporting runs of Paul Scholes.

Though he is only 30, eight years younger than Matthaeus, Didier Deschamps is Juventus's leader. He is the organizer, as he was for the French World Cup team. He knows how to simplify midfield, how to release Zinedine Zidane (whose knee injury will not keep him out of the semis), and how to soothe and calm or rouse his team.

Between them, Matthaeus and Deschamps have played more than 1,000 games, won all the great prizes, and stayed hungry for more. The game within the game is for men who have been around the clock and can use their wisdom to find a way for themselves and their teammates to overcome the challenge. It is the game of life.

Rob Hughes is chief sportswriter for The Times of London.

Real Madrid Fines Mijatovic

Real Madrid has fined the Yugoslav striker Predrag Mijatovic 5 million pesetas (\$32,000) for boycotting a game last Sunday in protest of the NATO attacks against his homeland. The Associated Press reported from Madrid.

"The club respects and understands Mijatovic's situation, but he cannot refuse to play," said Antonio Mendez, a team spokesman.

Mijatovic, a Yugoslav, said he felt he had to help his compatriots.

"I respect the sanction but don't agree with it. I'm disappointed," the 30-year-old player said. "I will try to concentrate for the next game against Celtic, but right now I don't guarantee I will play."

Mircea Lucescu has returned for another spell as coach of Rapid Bucharest, the club said Tuesday. Agence France Presse reported from Bucharest. Lucescu left Rapid to coach Inter Milan earlier in the season, but resigned after Inter lost 4-0, at Sampdoria on March 21.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

Atlantic	Central	Pac	GB
Orlando	23	11	67.5
Atlanta	22	12	67.0
New York	18	15	64.5
Philadelphia	16	16	64.0
Washington	13	19	60.5
Boston	10	22	57.0
New Jersey	8	24	53.5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

West	Central	Pac	GB
Indiana	23	11	67.5
San Antonio	22	12	67.0
Albuquerque	19	15	64.5
Oakland	16	16	64.0
Cleveland	13	19	60.5
Charlotte	10	22	57.0
Chicago	8	24	53.5

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	West	Pac	GB
Boston	1	0	100.0
Baltimore	1	0	100.0
Los Angeles	1	0	100.0
New York	1	0	100.0
Tampa Bay	1	0	100.0

CENTRAL DIVISION

Central	West	Pac	GB
Chicago	1	0	100.0
Detroit	1	0	100.0
Cleveland	1	0	100.0
Minnesota	1	0	100.0
Kansas City	1	0	100.0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	West	Pac	GB
Boston	1	0	100.0
Baltimore	1	0	100.0
Los Angeles	1	0	100.0
New York	1	0	100.0
Tampa Bay	1	0	100.0

MONDAY RESULTS

Atlantic	Central	Pac	GB
Orlando	23	11	67.5
Atlanta	22	12	67.0
New York	18	15	64.5
Philadelphia	16	16	64.0
Washington	13	19	60.5
Boston	10	22	57.0
New Jersey	8	24	53.5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

West	Central	Pac	GB
Indiana	23	11	67.5
San Antonio	22	12	67.0
Albuquerque	19	15	64.5
Oakland	16	16	64.0
Cleveland	13	19	60.5
Charlotte	10	22	57.0
Chicago	8	24	53.5

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

East	West	Pac	GB
Boston	1	0	100.0
Baltimore	1	0	100.0
Los Angeles	1	0	100.0
New York	1	0	100.0
Tampa Bay	1	0	100.0

CENTRAL DIVISION

Central	West	Pac	GB
Chicago	1	0	100.0
Detroit	1	0	100.0
Cleveland	1	0	100.0
Minnesota	1	0	100.0
Kansas City	1	0	100.0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	West	Pac	GB
Boston	1	0	100.0
Baltimore	1	0	100.0
Los Angeles	1	0	100.0
New York	1	0	100.0
Tampa Bay	1	0	100.0

MONDAY LINESCORES

Atlantic	Central	Pac	GB
Orlando	23	11	67.5
Atlanta	22	12	67.0
New York	18	15	64.5
Philadelphia	16	16	64.0
Washington	13	19	60.5
Boston	10	22	57.0
New Jersey	8	24	53.5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

West	Central	Pac	GB
Indiana	23	11	67.5
San Antonio	22	12	67.0
Albuquerque	19	15	64.5
Oakland	16	16	64.0
Cleveland	13	19	60.5
Charlotte	10	22	57.0
Chicago	8	24	53.5

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

East	West	Pac	GB
Boston	1	0	100.0
Baltimore	1	0	100.0
Los Angeles	1	0	100.0
New York	1	0	100.0
Tampa Bay	1	0	100.0

ICE HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

Atlantic	Central	Pac	GB
Orlando	23	11	67.5
Atlanta	22	12	67.0
New York	18	15	64.5
Philadelphia	16	16	64.0
Washington	13	19	60.5
Boston	10	22	57.0
New Jersey	8	24	53.5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

West	Central	Pac	GB
Indiana	23	11	67.5
San Antonio	22	12	67.0
Albuquerque	19	15	64.5
Oakland	16	16	64.0
Cleveland	13	19	60.5
Charlotte	10	22	57.0
Chicago	8	24	53.5

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

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SPORTS

McGwire Gives Crowd What It Came to See

But Cards Lose, 10-8, After Long Rain Delays

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS — On a rainy night filled with ceremony and anticipation, Mark McGwire showed that his sense of timing is still as perfect as his powerful swing. A packed house waited almost four hours Monday, through four dismal innings of baseball and two long rain

ML ROUNDUP

delays, but in the bottom of the fifth inning, McGwire delivered. He turned on a fastball from Milwaukee right-hander David Weathers and launched it over the fence in right-center field.

With one swing, he opened a new season just as he had begun a record-setting 1998 season — with a home run. Last year, he went on to hit 69 more on his way to a record-breaking season.

For a while, it looked as if the 47,806 fans at Busch Stadium would not even see him swing the bat once the game started. After peppering the seats with 13 home runs during batting practice, McGwire was walked by Rafael Roque, the Milwaukee starter, in a first inning that followed a 49-minute rain delay. The two sides played two innings, then waited out a 68-minute rain delay.

McGwire struck out on a nasty slider by Weathers in the bottom of the third inning, but when Weathers left a fastball over the middle of the plate in the fifth, McGwire smoked it to right field. He was greeted at home by his son Matt, who'd been on the field for some of the most memorable moments of last season.

"He doesn't disappoint the fans too often," said Tony La Russa, the Cardinals manager, after his team lost, 10-8, to the Brewers.

McGwire is such a pull hitter that the Brewers positioned three of their four infielders to the left of second base, but McGwire ended up hitting three balls to the right side, including the home run to right center.

"I'll bet that one shocked America," McGwire said. "I don't think I've done that too often."

He got another chance in the seventh, but fled to center with two runners on base. He fled to deep right in the ninth. Even though the Cardinals came back to make it close Monday, their pitching hurt them throughout. Both starters struggled in the two innings before the game was delayed again in the top of the third inning.

In September of '96, when we were winning the division, the excitement happened for nine innings every game," La Russa said before the game. "In September last year, it was only there for four at-bats every game. It was great for Mark and it was great for us."

"This year, we want the whole game to be exciting."

In other games, *The Associated Press* reported:

Dodgers 2, Diamondbacks 6 Baseball's first \$100 million man wasn't worth it in his Los Angeles Dodgers' debut. But Raul Mondesi was right on the money and bailed out Kevin Brown, who flopped in his marquee matchup with Arizona's Randy Johnson. Mondesi tied the game with a three-



Mark McGwire, who hit a record-smashing 70 home runs last year, clouting his first home run of this season in the Cardinals' first game.

run homer with two outs in the ninth, then hit a two-run homer in the bottom of the 11th. Brown allowed five runs and 10 hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Mets 6, Reds 2 Alex Fernandez, making his first start since shoulder surgery 18 months ago, outpitched former teammate Al Leiter to lead Florida to victory in Miami. Preston Wilson, stepson of Mets coach Mookie Wilson, drove in two runs for Florida.

Expos 6, Pirates 2 Vladimir Guerrero hit a three-run homer and drove in four runs as Montreal won in Pittsburgh.

The top four of the Expos' order went a combined 10-for-19. The Guerrero brothers combined for six hits — older brother Wilton had two doubles among his three hits.

Giants 11, Reds 6 Charlie Hayes, who took over at third base when Bill Mueller was hurt, hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning to lead San Francisco to victory in Cincinnati.

Phillies 7, Braves 4 Marlon Anderson drove in the three runs to give Curt Schilling and Philadelphia victory in Atlanta.

Albert Belle Generates A Slugfest and Love-In

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Albert Belle met Oriole Park at Camden Yards. It was a mismatch. The joint couldn't hold him. You might as well try to keep Moby Dick in a goldfish bowl. With a pair of Orioles on base in the third inning on Opening Day, Monday, Baltimore's new \$65 million free agent

VANTAGE POINT

cleanup man hit a popup to the first baseman. Maybe it was more like a routine fly to the right fielder. In either case, it was definitely not a three-run home run.

Except that, at Camden Yards it most assuredly was. Belle's big bloop skinned over the right field wall in the corner, fair by a few yards. Suddenly, a 2-1 deficit became a 4-2 lead — on the way to a 10-7 victory — and a new era of almost frightening power had begun.

For gently slicing a 1-1 low-and-away fastball to the opposite field, Belle got a standing ovation so prolonged that the 32-year-old right fielder took a curtain call, bounding out of the dugout and throwing both hands over his head to acknowledge the packed house.

Why not? Orioles fans greeted him with a huge, boisterous cheer when he was introduced before the game.

The people stood up and gave him a hell of an ovation, then when he hits a three-run bomb, he comes out of the dugout to acknowledge them," the Orioles manager, Ray Miller, said. "That's pretty special."

But that's how our fans have always been. You hate him when he's on the other side. But you don't mind loving him on this side of the field."

Bad reputation? What had reputation?

As far as Orioles fans are concerned, Albert Belle is exactly the guy they always thought he was. You sign him. You don't rile him up with incendiary comments such as "Good morning," or "How's it going, Alben?" Then you watch him hit three-run homers from now to Closing Day.

What a straightforward sweetheart of a guy. What more could you want? Got anything to add, Alben?

"Nope," Belle said. Of course, he hits home runs and drive in runs everywhere he plays. Nobody has stopped him in eight torrid years in the majors and, without a court order or the 82d Airborne, nobody's going to manage the trick in 1999, either.

But Belle averages more home runs and drives in more runs at Camden Yards than in any big league park in which he has played. Maybe that's because Camden Yards sometimes resembles a large Little League park.

Counting Monday, Belle has 16 homers and 40 runs batted in in 158 at-bats at Camden Yards.

"Albert is not a traditional home run hitter who needs to pull the ball," said the Orioles general manager, Frank Wren, who signed him.

"He uses all parts of the park for home runs, not just hits," Belle also drove a ball to the warning track in right in the fourth inning with a flick of the wrists.

Obviously, Albert has just been waiting for the Belle to ring. All spring, he's been in a slump or hitting into Florida headwinds. Bating helmets, bats and lockers have been in danger. Have you ever seen a wooden stool quake with fear? Not a pretty sight.

For the exhibition season, Belle batted .206 with one puny home run in 63 at-bats. Why, Sammy Sosa hit 12 homers and Mark McGwire 9. Awaken, O Albert.

And now, he has. How convenient. In the bottom of the eighth inning, Belle lashed a single into left field for his fourth RBI. Over the last four seasons, Belle's homer and RBI totals have been 30-126, 48-148, 30-116 and 49-152. More of the same appears in store. At the very least.

Belle wasn't the only new Oriole who seemed tickled to call Oriole Park home.

Will Clark, with his beautiful .302-career batting stroke, could benefit most from batting in The Yard and hitting in front of Belle in the order.

For the last five years, the spacious left field at The Ballpark in Arlington has done no favors as his homers fell to 15 a year.

So, will the Transplanted Thrill begin his time in Baltimore with a single, double and sacrifice fly. If Brady Anderson, Mike Bordick and Clark keep giving Belle chances to drive in runs — as they did Monday by getting on base nine times among them — then he will have a monster year," Clark said.

Belle has had a complex and controversial career. But, at 32, he's presumably more self-controlled than in the past.

Given his warm curtain call on Opening Day, perhaps he's also happy to be in a town that's famous for appreciating its great ballplayers on their own terms. Jim Palmer was baseball's leading hypochondriac. Frank Robinson was so competitive that he often came across as a crab. Eddie Murray and Lee Maye barely gave a quote per decade. Even Cal Ripken's mother called him "sulky." When the mood was on him, Earl Weaver would insult anything that moved.

So, bring on smart, hard-working, angry, misanthropic, misunderstood Albert Belle. "If this is how he hits when he's not talking to the media," said a veteran Oriole, "I hope he doesn't say a word all year."

Yankees Start the Season in '98 Form — by Losing

The Associated Press

For the New York Yankees, 1999 opened the same way last season did — with a loss.

"I guess they won't win 162 this year," said Art Howe, the Oakland manager, after his team beat the Yankees, 5-3, Monday in a game called after eight innings by rain.

Even the addition of Roger Clemens couldn't get New York off to a better start than last year, when the Yankees lost their first three games, before rolling off a record 125 victories.

Though his 15-game winning streak remained intact, Clemens failed to hold a seventh-inning lead. He allowed three runs and four hits in 6 1/2 innings and struck out eight. The five-time Cy Young Award winner walked five.

"I was very excited to take the mound tonight," Clemens said. "I'm pretty

jacked up for every start. But taking the field with these guys is very special."

"I've never seen anybody so high to win a ballgame as Clemens was," said Don Zimmer, the Yankees interim manager. "He was like a wild lion."

Clemens led, 3-2, after Derek Jeter homered in the top of the seventh, but

he gave up the first of three Oakland runs in the bottom of the inning and ended the night with no decision.

Jason Giambi's run-scoring ground-out off Mike Stanton tied the game, 3-3, and Matt Stairs followed with a run-scoring single off Stanton, who took the loss. John Jaha then doubled off Jeff Nelson to drive in Oakland's fifth run.

White Sox 8, Mariners 2 Ken Griffey also started 1999 as he started 1998.

With Hank Aaron in the crowd in Seattle, Griffey hit a home run on opening day for the seventh time.

After homering, Griffey, saluted Aaron, who had thrown out the first ball in the last opener at the Kingdome.

Aaron holds the baseball career record of 755 home runs. Griffey's shot was his 351st.

"I'm still 404 behind," said Griffey, who is 29 and starting his 11th season. Griffey has homered the last three opening days, and his seven are one shy of Frank Robinson's record.

The Mariners lost because their pitching also showed its 1998 form. Despite leading the majors in homers last season, the Mariners finished 76-85.

"We're going to have to be patient with the pitchers," manager Lou Piniella said. "We have to live with them and grow with them."

Jeff Fassero (0-1) allowed six runs in six innings, including two-run homers by Darrin Jackson and Paul Konerko as the White Sox showed that they might have more offense than their fans expected after losing Albert Belle and Robin Ventura to free agency.

Frank Thomas doubled twice, singled and drove in two runs for Chicago.

Tigers 11, Rangers 4 Juan Encarnacion homered on the game's first pitch from Rick Helling (0-1) as Detroit won in Texas.

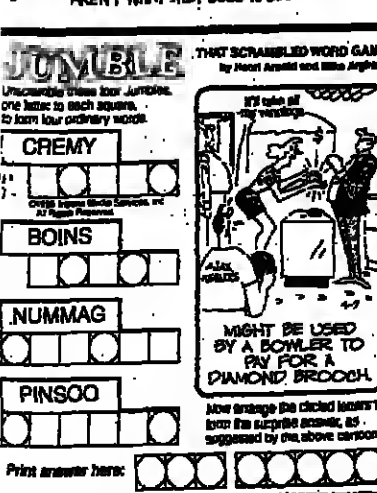
Bobby Higginson and Damion Easley both hit three-run homers for Detroit.

Red Sox 5, Royals 3 Jose Offerman, signed from the Royals to replace Mo Vaughn's bat, went 4-for-5 as Boston won in Kansas City. Pedro Martinez struck out nine in six innings as the Red Sox won their opener for the sixth time in seven years.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Mr. Wilson says antiques aren't what they used to be."



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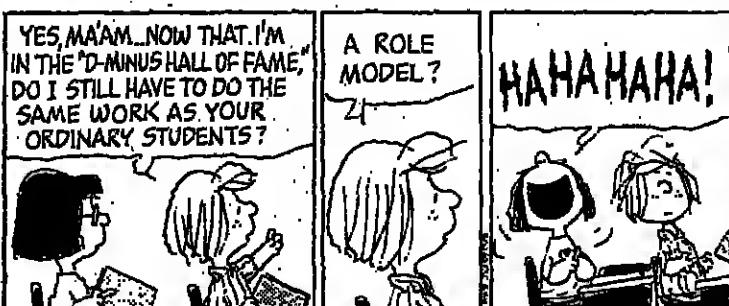
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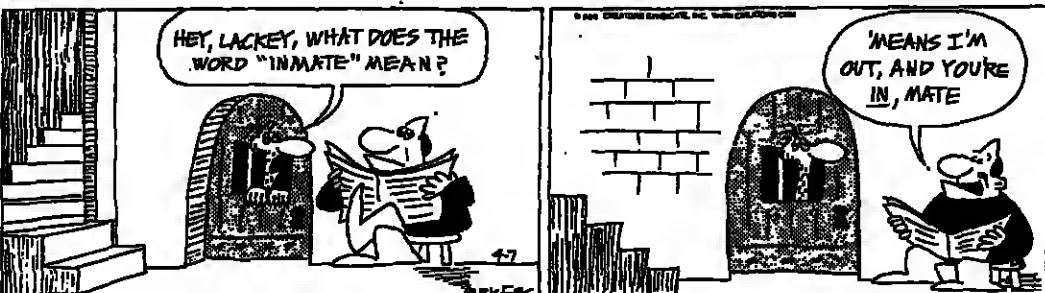
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POSTCARD Reviving Glory

By John Thor Dahlburg
Los Angeles Times Service

ROCHEFORT, France — The air here is fragrant with the tang of freshly worked oak. Down in the cobblestone-lined dry dock lies what looks like the fossil of an enormous dinosaur. Its spinal column stretching 145 feet, its ribs vaulting skyward.

The town of Rochefort — founded more than three centuries ago as a shipyard for French kings, but now a depressed river port — is trying to revive an illustrious chapter from its past.

On March 10, 1780, the *Hermione*, a new 32-gun frigate, just launched at Rochefort, embarked with Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier Marquis de Lafayette on his way to the 23-year-old nobleman, a native of the Auvergne region in central France, quickly became sea-sick.

Ahead lay a perilous, 38-day voyage across the Atlantic. On reaching America, the Frenchman would inform his commander, General George Washington, that King Louis XVI was pleased to commit half a dozen ships of the line and 5,000 soldiers to help the colonial rebels in their struggle against the British.

From the moment I heard the name of America pronounced, I loved it," recalled the messenger on board the *Hermione*, who is known to history as the Marquis de Lafayette.

No one, perhaps, better personifies the shared ideals of the United States and France — and their long, if sometimes testy, alliance — than Lafayette, a recruit to the cause of American liberty whom Washington treated as a beloved son. It is a relationship the vessel from

Rochefort helped cement. "If the United States exists, it is a little bit thanks to *Hermione*," says Maryse Vital, coordinator of the *Hermione-Lafayette* Association that was formed in 1993 to build a replica of the ship.

The three-master that carried the welcome news of French assistance to the American revolutionaries ran aground off Brittany 13 years later and sank. Its rusty anchor still marks the spot.

A similar fate befell Lafayette when he returned to France. After playing a hero's role in the French Revolution as commander of the National Guard, he lost power when his men fired on a mob in Paris. He died in 1834 and was buried in a little-known Paris cemetery. Enamored to the end, he left instructions to have his coffin covered with a trunk of dirt he had brought back from America.

Half a dozen carpenters are building the ship, working with electric saws and planes but also with the same type of adzes and long iron chisels used in the 18th century. It all goes as planned, the skeleton and hull should be finished by 2005, the rest by 2007.

Nobody knows how the reproduction will be paid for. About \$2.3 million, mostly from the town of Rochefort, the French government and the European Union, will finance the work through year's end. But if estimates are correct, about \$11 million more will be needed to finish and launch the ship.

Once the *Hermione* is built, fully rigged and trimmed with sails, it is to retrace the path of Lafayette's 1780 voyage to Boston, then return as the jewel of a tourist complex devoted to ships and the sea.

A Playwright Spinning Tales of Irish Wool

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Conor McPherson was 10 and growing up in Dublin, he would gather his friends in his family's garage and entertain them with ghost stories of his own invention.

Seventeen years later, he is still telling stories, but the stage and the audience are considerably larger. Along with Martin McDonagh, Sebastian Barry and Billy Roche, he is a leader — and, at 27, the youngest — of a wave of Irish playwrights who are bringing new vitality to the contemporary theater.

McPherson's play "The Weir," which opened last week at the Walter Kerr Theater, has already been a hit in Dublin and London (where it won an Olivier award as best new play). An earlier work, "This Lime Tree Bower," will open in May at Primary Stages, which presented his "St. Nicholas" with Brian Cox last year.

In "The Weir," old friends exchange ghost stories in a rural Irish pub, trying to impress a young woman who has moved to the village from Dublin. In response, she offers a far more personal remembrance that has a disturbing effect on her listeners.

The title refers to a dam, he said. "On one side it is quite calm, and on the other side water is being squeezed through. Metaphorically the play is about a breakthrough. Lots under the surface is coming out. It's resonant of two worlds, the supernatural and our ordinary world past and present. I thought it was a great title, but 90 percent of the people I've met just don't know what a weir is."

He added, "I saw a production of the play in Paris, called 'La Fille de Dublin.' The Girl From Dublin." He laughed at that title and then merrily sang it to the tune of the "Girl From Ipanema."

McPherson was moved to write the play by memories of his visits as a teenager to his grandfather, who lived alone in Leitrim, a desolate area in the west of Ireland. "It was very quiet and dark there," he said. "It was like a culture shock. I suppose the whole environment was always somewhat in me. I couldn't forget about it."

"The Weir" conjures up a feeling of that solitude and intimacy.

In contrast to McDonagh's power struggles ("The Beauty Queen of Leenane") and Barry's visceral explorations of recent Irish history ("The Steward of Christendom"), McPherson's plays are



Conor McPherson: "I want to get to the nuts and bolts very quickly."

quiet and conversational, overheard stories that disarm audiences and linger dreamlike in their minds.

Among the new Irish playwrights, there seems to be a collegiality despite their vastly different approaches. McPherson regards Roche, whose "Wexford Trilogy" has not been done in New York, as "one of the greatest playwrights," someone who is "not ashamed to write about people who fall in love and have their hearts broken."

Barry said about "The Weir": "I'm sure the play will capture the imagination in New York as it has done on the other side of the water. From my point of view, he's the only Irish playwright I've seen, including McDonagh, who has a gift for structure." To audiences, the structure may not be immediately apparent. In McPherson's plays, people stand around talking, and except in "The Weir," they do not address one another.

The most dramatic events occur off-stage and are recalled in the present. The stories are about people not always in control of their lives and sometimes swept into acts of violence.

Commenting on Barry's remark about his work, McPherson said that instead of struc-

ture, he might credit himself with "an instinct for pace," for the ebb and flow of dialogue, or, in this case, of successive monologues. "I find monologues liberating," he said. "I think the freedom they afford is great, just the simplicity of it and the images that people are creating themselves. In three sentences you can convey a whole day. I want to get to the nuts and bolts very quickly. Maybe it's a cinematic way of thinking."

Oddly enough, "This Lime Tree Bower," a three-character collage of monologues, is being made into a film with 43 speaking roles — and no monologues. McPherson is the director as well as writer, and his work on the movie in Ireland kept him from attending the opening of "The Weir" on Broadway. But his mother will attend. As he said, "We don't have the author, we have the author's mum."

Looking back on the Irish playwrighting tradition, McPherson expressed a particular affinity for Samuel Beckett: "What we perceive is very limited, and to watch us walking around like peacocks expounding our theories is comic. That's why I think Beckett was brilliant, showing people right at the edge looking into absolute meaninglessness. How do you face the fact that you might not know

anything and you're completely lost?"

And yet, as with Winnie in Beckett's "Happy Days," he said, one goes right on through the rituals of daily life.

As a playwright, he also feels a strong connection to American writers. He said that reading the work of Arthur Miller and David Mamet inspired him to write his first plays. He "devoured" "Death of a Salesman" and then moved on to Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross."

"I started to write by copying the way Mamet wrote, that kind of very fast dialogue," McPherson said. His first play, written when he was studying philosophy at the University College Dublin, was directly derivative, a one-act "about businessmen in shirt-sleeves."

It was called "Taking Stock," but he joked, the title could have been "Glenagaire Glen Ross." McPherson also directed it.

His early plays were ensemble pieces. Then suddenly he switched to monologues. This was a breakthrough, a kind of artistic weir.

With "This Lime Tree Bower," which moved from Dublin to the Bush Theater in London, McPherson broadened his canvas. In this story of friendship and the limits of loyalty, three young men reveal themselves in a series of high-spirited, overlapping monologues. The next step, "The Weir," demonstrated that he could use his gift for monologue in a play with interaction.

His works often contain an eerie element. Cemeteries and funeral parlors figure prominently, which he attributes to a feeling of "Catholic guilt." He returns to this in his next play, "Dublin Carol."

It is set in an undertaker's office on Christmas Eve and is about "someone who cannot understand that what's happening to him is beyond his control." He continued, "I think audiences can identify with that. It's the need to project a coping persona when you might feel you're going to explode."

Unlike many of his countrymen, he never deals with politics in his plays. "I don't want to make a fiction out of it," he said. "For me it's too current, too real." He added: "I think I write about very ordinary things. It's enough to have a story about those guys in the bar."

Despite the bleakness of the setting in "The Weir," theatergoers have apparently warmed to the environment. As McPherson said, "Many people have said to me that they'd love to go to that bar. Does it exist? I say that I'm not sure, but I had to make it up because I wanted to go there too."

PEOPLE

THE poet laureate of the United States is getting a third year on the job. Robert Pinsky, who teaches creative writing at Boston University, is the ninth laureate since Congress created the title in 1985. He was reappointed to a third year Monday by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. Pinsky has been especially active, appearing on television to stress that poetry is part of life.

The singer Dusty Springfield, who died last month, willed her cat to a friend and arranged for the animal's favorite dish — canned baby food — to be flown in from the United States, a London newspaper reported. The Sunday Mirror said Springfield left the cat, Nicholas, to Lee Everett-Alkin, along with the animal's elaborate indoor "treehouse."

Magic Johnson's fast break into the music biz may have been a bit too fast. In a news release last week, the former basketball star announced his new venture, Magic Johnson Music Management.

One of its first signings, it said, was the R&B group Boyz II Men. That was news to Nathan Morris, one of the founders of the Grammy-winning group from Philadelphia. Morris countered with his own news release, saying Boyz II Men "have not and will not be signing a management deal with Magic Johnson Management." The band would stick with the manager it

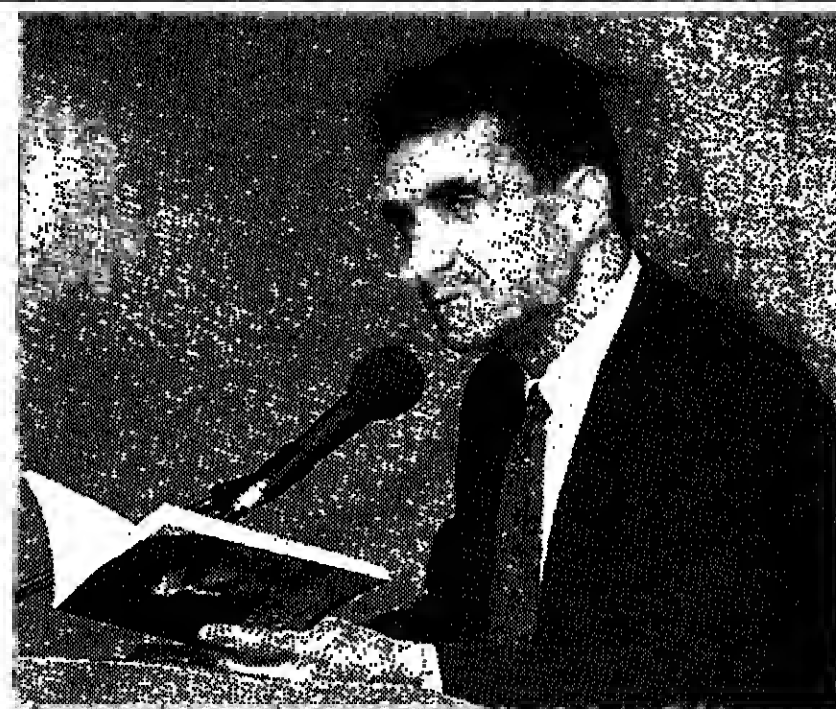
has, Quadree El-Amin of Southpaw Entertainment, Morris said.

Three of Tammy Wynette's daughters have filed a \$50 million lawsuit blaming the singer's death on negligence by her husband and her doctor. Tina Jones, Jackie Daly and Georgette

Smith charged Monday that Wynette died because Wallis Marsh did not monitor her condition closely and oversupervised medication. They alleged that Wynette's husband, George Richey, did not seek medical care for her after Marsh urged him to do so on the day of her death.

Bob Dylan and Paul Simon will hit the road together for a summer tour, the first time they have shared a concert bill. Each will play a 75-minute set and, on most of the tour's 32 dates, will play a few duets. The tour starts June 6 in Colorado Springs, and ends at Jones Beach in New York on July 31.

Victoria Adams, Posh Spice of the pop group the Spice Girls, plans to marry the father of her newborn baby on July 4 near Dublin. The Sun reported in London. Adams and the soccer player David Beckham have asked their 500 invited guests to wear black and white and leave their cameras at home.



Robert Pinsky is getting a third year as the U.S. poet laureate.

3 New Prizes for Nonfiction Writing

NEW YORK — The newly created J. Anthony Lukas Prize Project has honored three nonfiction authors, with the largest award being a \$45,000 grant to a freelance writer who has been struggling financially to finish a book about six World War II veterans from New Jersey. Kevin Coyne, 39, a former newspaper reporter, received the \$45,000 prize for his work in progress, "The Best Years of Their Lives."

Also honored were Henry Mayer, with a \$10,000 award for his book "All on Fire: William Lloyd Garrison and the Abolition of Slavery," and Adam Hochschild, with a \$10,000 prize for his account of the plundering of the Congo by King Leopold II of Belgium, "King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror and Heroism in Colonial Africa."

The awards recognize nonfiction writing that demonstrates literary grace, serious research and concern for an important aspect of American life.



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